BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months,.....$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months,.....3 00

No subscription received for a less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 7.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 14, 1851.....NO. 23.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square, 1 insertion,.....		$ 50
Do. do. 2 insertions,.....		75
Do. do. 3 do.		1 00
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Do. do. 6 do. ..... do.		5 00
Do. do. 12 do. ..... do. ..... do.		8 00
Do. do. 6 do. ..... do. renewed weekly,.....		12 00
Do. do. 12 do. ..... do. ..... do.		20 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Arrival and Departure of the Mails at Wilmington.

The mail from the North, by Railroad, arrives daily about 1½ P. M.

The mail from the South, by Steamer from Charleston, arrives daily about 8 A. M.

The mail from Fayetteville, via Warsaw, is due upon the arrival of the cars, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

The mail from Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulkey, is due on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 A. M.

The mail from Onslow Court-House, by sulkey, is due on Monday's, at 5 P. M.

The mail from Black River Chapel, via Long Creek, by sulkey, is due on Thursdays, at 5 P. M.

Closing of Mails.

The mail for the North, by Railroad, closes daily at 10 P. M.

The mail for the South, by Steamboat, closes daily at 12 M.

The mail for Fayetteville, via Warsaw, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays, at 10 P. M.

The mail for Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulkey, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9½ A. M.

The mail for Onslow Court-House, by sulkey, closes on Thursdays, at 10 P. M.

The mail for Long Creek, by sulkey, closes on Thursdays, at 10 P. M.

☞ Letters should be in the Office at least 15 minutes before the time of closing the mails.

Professional and Business Cards.

Dr. JAMES E. KEA,

SURGICAL and Mechanical Dentist—Office over Mr. Agostine's Store, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.
Jan. 31, 1851 21-3m

LAW NOTICE.

D. K. McRAE, Attorney at Law, Wilmington, No. Ca., will attend the Courts of New Hanover, Duplin and Wayne; and the Superior Courts of Sampson and Cumberland. Office on the corner of Front and Princess streets, directly under the Office of the Wilmington Journal.
Jan. 31, 1851. 21-6t

EDWARD CANTWELL,

ATTORNEY at Law, Wilmington, N. C., has removed his office to Market-street, opposite the Carolina Hotel.

HANSLEY & CURRIE,

BETTENCOURT'S Corner. Wilmington, N. C., Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard-ware and Cutlery; Hollow-ware, Wood and Willow-ware; Medicines, Pills, Pain Killer, No. 6, &c. They will give prompt attention to the sale of all kinds of Country Produce, and will make liberal advances on any articles sent to them for sale.
Feb. 7th, 1851. 22-6m

WM. C. HOWARD. WM. N. PEDEN.

HOWARD & PEDEN,

GROCERS, Ship Chandlers, and Commission Merchants, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., will make liberal cash advances on all consignments of produce to them in Wilmington, or to Peter Van Ness & Co., New York. [21v7]

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR and Builder, of the late firm of KEEN & HUSTON, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He also keeps constantly on hand Lime, Plaster, Plastering Hair, and Fire Brick, of the best quality, for sale.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 10, 1851 18-1y

GAUSE & BOWDEN,

COMMISSION Merchants and General Agents,
Wilmington, N. C.
THOS. F. GAUSE, JOHN C. BOWDEN.

REFEREES.

Gen. ALEX. McRAE, President W. & R. R. R.
O. G. PARSLEY, President of Commercial Bank.
E. P. HALL, President of State Bank.
JOHN DAWSON, Merchant.
J. & D. McRAE & Co., Merchants.
P. K. DICKINSON & Co., Merchants. [13v7-1y]

WILKINSON & ESLER,

CASH Dealers in Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Tobacco, Segars, &c. &c., Wholesale and Retail, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

ALEX. MacRAE, Jr.,

IMPORTER of China, Glass and Earthenware, and wholesale and retail dealer in all kinds of Farming Implements, South side of Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.
Nov. 8, 1850 9 tf

WEST & HEWLETT,

AUCTIONEERS, Commission Merchants and General Agents, Wilmington, N. C.

REFER TO

POTTER & KIDDER,	JOHN DAWSON,
G. W. DAVIS,	O. G. PARSLEY,
BARRY, BRYANT & ADAMS,	E. P. HALL,
GEORGE HARRISS,	EDWARD CANTWELL.

Wilmington, N. C.
October 25, 1850 7-tf

MARTIN & CRONLY,

AUCTIONEERS and Commission Merchants,
Wilmington, N. C.
A. MARTIN M. CRONLY.

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant.—I take pleasure in informing my friends, that I am prepared to give all business entrusted to me, efficient and personal attention. I have a wharf for Naval Stores, with ample accommodations, Spirit House, and Warehouse. Consignments of Naval Stores for sale or shipment, and all kinds of country produce solicited. Cash advances made on consignments.
Wilmington, N. C, May 24, 1850 37-12m

C. MYERS,

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

J. M. ROBINSON,

IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. 35

SAVAGE & MEARES,

GENERAL Commission Merchants and Auctioneers, Wilmington, N. C.
EDWARD SAVAGE. GASTON MEARES.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOHN HALL,

INSPECTOR of Timber and Lumber,
[28-tf] Wilmington, N. C.

ALFRED ALDERMAN,

INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions,
[29-12m] Wilmington, N. C.

W. T. J. VANN,

INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions,
[28-tf] Wilmington, N. C.

Agent for the Sale of Timber and Lumber.

THE subscriber, at the solicitation of a number of his country friends, offers his services as agent for the sale of Timber, Lumber, and every other description of country produce. Having had long experience in the Timber business, he flatters himself that he will be able to render full satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage in that line. W. A. MELVIN.
Nov. 22, 1850 11-tf

MILES COSTIN,

COMMISSION Merchant,
Wilmington, N. C.

REFERENCES:

P. K. DICKINSON, Esq., E. P. HALL, Esq., GILBERT POTTER, Esq., O. G. PARSLEY, Esq., Dr. THOS. H. WRIGHT, OWEN FENNELL, Esq., A. L. PRICE, Esq., E. KIDDER, Esq., JOHN DAWSON, Esq.—Wilmington, N. C.
Messrs. DOLLNER & POTTER, New York,
Messrs. COPELAND & KIDDER, Boston. 14v6

Dr. B. A. KENNEDY, DENTAL SURGEON,

(Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery.)

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Wilmington and public generally. He is prepared to perform, on the latest and most approved principles, all operations in his profession. Incorruptible Artificial Teeth inserted, from one to an entire set, on gold plate.—Whole upper set inserted on the atmospheric principle; having made an improvement in this mode of inserting Teeth, he confidently recommends it as answering the purpose of mastication, &c. They can be taken out and put back at pleasure by the wearer, be worn with comfort, and cannot be detected from the natural Teeth. All operations warranted to give satisfaction, and not to be surpassed by any operator in the United States. Irregularities in children's Teeth corrected.

☞ Office formerly occupied by Dr. WARE. 41-12m

HOTCHKISS' VERTICAL WATER WHEELS.

J. E. TOOMER is Agent for the above Wheels in this place. He will take pleasure in showing the Castings to any person who may desire to see them.

There will be found at his office a supply of Wheels, Cranks, and Gudgeons, at all times, for sale singly or in pairs.
Wilmington, N. C., April 26, 1850 33-12m

SOAP, Starch, &c. 50 boxes assorted Soaps;
20 boxes super Starch; 50 boxes assorted Candles;
Smoked Tongues and Beef;
"Cooper's" super Fulton Market Pickled Beef.
PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

COTTON YARNS! COTTON YARNS! TWINE!

BATTLE & CO., Rocky Mount, N. C., are now manufacturing, of good quality, the above articles, which they are desirous of disposing of, as far as possible, in North Carolina. Their terms shall be exceedingly liberal.
March 8, 1850 26-12m

General Notices.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE subscriber being obliged by indispensable business to leave here on the 1st of March, would hereby notify all persons indebted to him, to come forward and make payment, as his business must be settled up by that time. All persons having claims against him will also present them for settlement.
J. T. SCHONWALD.
February 7th, 1851. 22-3t*

COMMERCIAL BANK OF WILMINGTON.

A Special meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, is requested at their Banking House in Wilmington, on Monday the 17th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of deciding as to the "acceptance and approval" of the act of the late Legislature, extending the capital stock to $350,000.

A full meeting personally or by proxy is desired.

By order of the Board of Directors,
Feb. 7.—[22-2t] T. SAVAGE, *Cashier.*

PARTNERTSHIP NOTICE.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have associated themselves together as a firm, under the name of McMILLAN & DAVIS, for the transaction of mercantile business in the town of Wilmington.

D. McMILLAN,
S. DAVIS.

Corner of Chessnut and North Water streets.
Wilmington, N. C., Feb 7th, 1851. 22-3t

CLARENDON HORSE GUARDS! ATTENTION!

YOU are hereby ordered to appear at the usual place of parade on Saturday, the 22d inst., at 9½ o'clock A. M., armed and equipped as the law directs, with 10 rounds blank cartridges. Punctual attendance is particularly requested, by special order of the Captain.

W. C. HOWARD, Capt. E. D. HALL, O. S.
Feb. 6, 1851 22-tp

EXCELSIOR.

Lerow & Blodgett's Patent Rotary Sewing Machine.

THIS Machine will perform fine stitching, at the rate of one yard per minute, either for curved or straight work, and in making any sort of a garment. For Tailors it is indeed invaluable; and for Cap Makers, Carpet Bag, Grain, and Salt Bag, and Upholstery Manufacturers, it defies competition. Also, for Gloves and Fancy Sewing. One machine will perform the work of ten girls hand labor.

Six silver medals have been awarded this machine, in the Fairs of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Albany, Baltimore, and New Hampshire.

It was patented the 2d day of October, 1849, and there are now in actual operation over two hundred of these machines, making Clothing, Caps, Bags, &c. &c.

Messrs. Wm. E. Whiting & Co., No. 124 Pearl-street, New York, in six months, and with twenty-four machines, made $60,000 worth of Caps alone!

Mr. Lerow has just returned from Europe, where (in connection with Wm. H. Cary & Co., 245 Pearl-st., New York,) he has patented the Machine in England, Scotland, and the British Colonies, also in France and Belgium.

An association of gentlemen in this town having purchased the Patent Right for this State of the above named Sewing Machine, and desiring to become fully acquainted with its operations and merits, appointed one of their number, Mr. S. P. Polley, (a well known and practical machinist,) to visit New York for this purpose. After a full and careful investigation of all matters pertaining thereto, Mr. Polley reports that he has witnessed the Sewing Machines in the highest state of successful operation. He took occasion to examine various other Machines intended for this purpose, none of which will bear a comparison with Lerow & Blodgett's; and parties who had purchased another right have abondoned it and bought this.

An improved Machine, brought on by Mr. P., is now in operation at the Tailoring Establishment of Mr. Chas. Barr, where it may be seen.

We guarantee this Patent to be a valid one, and this Machine to perform all that is said of it in the above notice.

We are now prepared to sell County and Town Rights of this Patent, and respectfully invite the attention of all who wish to make money to the merits of this Sewing Machine, which tells its own story.

☞ Orders may be addressed to S. P. POLLEY, Wilmington, N. C.
Wilmington, N. C., January 31, 1851 21-3m

***Observer, Fayetteville; Telegraph, Goldsboro'; North State Whig, Washington; Watchman, Newbern; Standard and Register, Raleigh; Watchman, Salisbury; will publish once a week, to the amount of $10 each.

NOTICE.—Those indebted to the late firm of J. Wilkinson & Co., either by note or account, will please call and settle the same; those in the country will please remit the amount of their accounts, as per bills rendered, and oblige Yours truly,
Feb. 7.—[22-3t] JOSEPH WILKINSON.

TO TURPENTINE DISTILLERS.

THE subscriber would inform the *Distillers of Turpentine*, that he has now on hand at his Cooper Shop in this place, a supply of *seasoned timber*, sufficient for the present year; and that those who were disappointed in getting work last year, may rely upon being served this, as he has added greatly to his former arrangements; and having permanently located himself here, he will be enabled to pay strict attention to the quality of the work; and should any casks made by him prove bad, he will exchange them, or return the price of such casks: also, from the first of March next, he will deliver them *free of charge*, at any point in or around Wilmington. Hereafter his casks shall be marked with the letters A. M., on either head, so that the work may be known. The price will be $1 75 per barrel of 40 gallons. Should any change be made in these prices, due notice will be given in this paper. A. MORGAN.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 17, 1851. 19-6m*

CAUTION.

ALL persons are cautioned against fishing, hunting with dog or gun, or otherwise trespassing on my plantation called Hanaper, on the Northeast River, as the severest penalty of the law will be enforced against all who thus invade my premises. F. M. AGOSTINI.
January 17, 1851 19-5t

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name and style of J. & W. JOHNSON, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons indebted to the late firm, will be required to make immediate payment to J. JOHNSON.

W. JOHNSON will continue business at the old stand until the 1st February next, when he will remove his stock of goods to his new store, at the corner of Fayetteville and Sycamore streets. JOSIAH JOHNSON,
WARREN JOHNSON.
Clinton, Jan'y 1st, 1851. 19-3m

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of WARD, MONTFORT & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The unsettled business will be adjusted by the Junior partner, Mr. WM. P. PELLETIER.

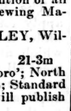
G. J. WARD,
EDW'D W. MONTFORT,
WM. P. PELLETIER.
Jacksonville, Onslow co., N. C., Sept. 14, 1850 2-tf

BOUNTY LAND LAW.—NOTICE.

THE subscriber having the assistance of an experienced and competent Attorney at Washington City, will forward and upon moderate terms prosecute all claims of soldiers of 1812 and of the Florida and Mexican wars, their widows and minor heirs, with which he may be entrusted. Blanks and full information furnished upon application (post paid) to

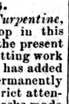
EDWARD CANTWELL, Attorney at Law.
*** Office on Market St., opposite Carolina Hotel, Wilmington, No. Ca.
Oct. 18, 1850 6-tf

NOTICE.



TAKEN up and committed to Jail in New Hanover county, N. C., on the 28th September, 1850, (as a runaway slave,) a negro man, who says his name is GEORGE AARON. He is about 25 years old, 5 feet 4 inches high, black complexion. He came here as a seaman from Boston in September last. He pretends he is free, and says he was raised in Brooklyn, New York. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs. OWEN FENNELL, Sheriff
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 10, 1851 18-tf

$50 REWARD



WILL be given for the apprehension and delivery to the subscriber, at Elizabethtown, Bladen co., N. C., of a negro man named JOHN. Said John is stout, able-bodied, and is copper colored; wears his beard long, and walks a little knock-kneed; he has a free wife John is supposed to be in the neighborhood of Barkdale's Mills, in Sampson county.

JAMES W. CROMARTIE.
January 10, 1851 18-tf

$25 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber a negro woman named FANNY MAYNER. Said Fanny is about 28 years of age, a very dark Mulatto, about middle size and likely. She is supposed to be lurking in or about Fayetteville, where she has relatives. The above reward will be given for her return to the subscriber or her lodgment in Wilmington jail.

JOSEPH SKIPPER.
Jan. 3d, 1851 17-3m.

$20 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on the 27th of August, a negro man named MIKE. I will pay the above reward for his delivery to me in Wilmington, or for his confinement in the Jail of New-Hanover county. The said negro is about 35 years old, and about 5 feet 8 or 4 inches high, stoops a little to the left when walking, and has some of his front teeth out.
Nov. 29, 1850—[12-tf] WM. T. J. VANN.

ROUND SHAVES! ROUND SHAVES!

L. WOOD continues to manufacture his unsurpassed patent Round Shaves, and keeps constantly on hand a full supply, at his shop on Water-street, Nutt's wharf, and at the Hardware Store of J. M. ROBINSON, No. 3, Front-street.

Axes repaired in the best manner, at the shortest notice.
L. WOOD.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan'y 3, 1851 17-6m

General Notices.

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(City of New York.)
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Myndert VanShich,	Caleb S. Woodhull,
David Austin,	Edwin D. Magan,
Ambrose C. Kingsland,	Enoch Dean,
Edwin J. Brown,	George D. Phelps,
Nath'l G. Bradford,	Daniel Burnett,
James VanNorden,	Silas C. Herring,
D. Austin Muir,	Lewis B. Loder,
John S. Williams,	Humphrey Phelps,
D. Henry Haight,	E. J. Anderson,
Edward Height,	John Potts Brown,
Eleazur Parmley,	John P. Ware,
J. B. Herrick,	Denton Pearsall,
A. A. Alvod,	James C. Baldwin,
John A. Merritt,	Henry Stokes,
John S. Harriss,	George Webb,
Wm. J. Valentine,	David S. Mills, Jr.,
William K. Strong,	William Burger,
George Hastings.	

ALONZO A. ALVORD, *Pres't.*
C. Y. WEMPLE, *Secretary.*

This Company insures persons whilst traveling in public conveyances against *Accidental Injury or Death*, at rates not exceeding one cent per hour.

The person injured will receive from $200 to $500 according to the severity of the injury. This Company also insures all persons without regard to age, sex, or health, against DEATH BY ACCIDENT from any cause. Also, *Life Insurance on the Mutual Plan*, for a term of years or for life, whereby the person insured participates in the profits of the Company.

Applications for Life Insurance received, and Accident Policies issued by EDWARD CANTWELL Attorney-at-Law, Agent, Wilmington, N. C.
Jan. 24, 1851 20-17t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of PRICE & FULTON, are requested to make payment to the subscriber without delay. The money may be remitted agreeably to the terms of the "Journal," or paid to its agents. Subscribers may remit the full amount of the yearly subscription, and if the amount remitted exceeds the sum due the old firm, the overplus will be duly credited on the books of the new firm of FULTON & PRICE.

All persons having claims against the late firm of PRICE & FULTON, will present them to the subscriber for settlement. A. L. PRICE,
Surviving partner of the late firm of PRICE & FULTON.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Wilmington, N. C., 31st January, 1851.

☞ Those whose names appear on this List will please ask for advertised Letters.

Allen, E	Firth, S H	Nixon, James
Armstrong, A	Garrett, Elwood	Nehl, Henry
Atkinson, John K	Greenlaw, Sam'l	Nutt, Hager
Adams, J	Garry, J	Newton, W S
Arnold, LeRoy	Gerdes, H	Orrell, Rebecca
Aikerman, J	Griffin, P A 2	Orrell, James
Baker, E	Grotiohanns, Jno H	Oat, George
Brintley, Susan	Gay, Simon	Orrell, mrs Mualey
Boon, Elisha	Garrett, W B	Peer, Francis
Bradley, Anthony	Gilkey, Jacob	Padrick, F
Barber, Rachel	Hanks, Benj F	Petters, William
Boon, Henry	Heckman, H 5	Page, John
Brun, G W	Holmes, Ann Lovic	Price, Geo
Black, John	Hersmann, J 2	Page, James H
Bunn, Larkin F	Hicks, Wm	Parish, John
Brantly, J J	Holt, Elizabeth	Robbins, Benj
Bacon, Edw'd W 2	Henderson, John 2	Ruggles, Mary Ann
Barry, Geo	Head, Edward	Roberson, W
Baldwin, S R	Hodges, John	Rowe, W H
Bryant, J L 2	Hall & Son,	Rider, J A
Brookshire, Thos F	Hotchkiss, Susan	Radcliffe, Wm
Burr & Brothers, 2	Hewetson, Ralph	Radcliffe, Samuel
Boyan, P P	Hutton, James	Robinson, Jacob F
Brumble, Wm H	Jean, B W	Robbins H S
Blatchford, Joseph 2	Jellett, B H	Smith, mr
Bryan, A	Johnson, Sophia	Smith, W A
Brandt, J F	Jones, Oliver	Smith, Ann
Bridgon, Mary	Jarman, John	Snow, James
Brantly, Jacob	Johnson, Lary	Sandelin, Edw'd
Burns, J W	Jordan, Sam'l	Stratton, E L
Cohn, Robert	James, Jacob	Sulivan, F
Carey, Wm 2	Kilcrease, W F 2	Spurling, Enoch
Coanehlsgen, C	Kerns, James	Stramboy, P
Clark, Benj	Leigh, John	Stearnes, S
Coney, C	Lause, Joseph	Slaughter, F & J W
Collins, Eliz'th A	Lochart, Andrew	Skipper, Susan Ann
Condict, Hortan & Co	Lee, Savage & Co,	Suydam, W
Copes, Caroline	Larkins, Aron	Telegraph Office,
Creery, John	Laroque, Wm	Pibbetts, C H 2
Chestnut, A B	Lord, C A 2	Thompson, Mr
Chasten, Rich'd	Landerford, Martha	Thally, Hugh
Cannon, R H	Locke, Catharine	Thully, Joshua
Cannon, John	Larkey, John	Taylor, W
Conner, Mr	Leary, Jane	Thompson, Mary
Conor, D	Mercer, John	Thomas, John F 2
Crensham F B	Mosely, Wm	Taylor, R W
Doherty, J 2	Marshall, Wm P 2	Turner, John H
Dauphin, E	Murrill, C	Turner, Isabella
Dudley, Creed H	Morse, Ross	Taylor, Samuel T
Dailey, miss L	Mallett, Wm	Westcott, Thos
Davis, Mary Ann 2	Moore, E & C	Wall, E
Downing, John E	Mallett, C W	Wane, Wm
Edmonston, Chas	Mince, John H	Wass, R F
Ellis, Freemand 2	McKay, J A 3	Wilkins, J B
Everitt, John	McGrath, George	Waterford, H
Ensry, Noah	McGary, Eliz'th	Wiswall, H
Foyles, Dan'l M 2	McKay, J J	Willis, D W 2
Forsythe, Robert 3	McNeill, J 2	Williams, W J
Fox, Cathrine	McIntire, David	Webber, Reed
Freeman, Joshia	McLeod, miss M M	Wass, A H
Foy, John	McFarlan, Rob't	Wainright, Edw'd
Far, Elizabeth	McCarty, Timothy	Whitidge, S B
Freeman, Lucy	Norris, William	Wiscott, M
Featherston, E M 3	Nicholas, Wm	Wilson, Samuel
Fountain, J J 2	Newby, John	Wicker, C
Fulcher, John	Newman, Charles	

[22-3t] JAS. G. BURR, P. M.

WM. W. NARAMORE, DAGUERROTYPIST,

WOULD call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and its vicinity, to the DAGUERRIAN ROOM in the Exchange building, (formerly occupied as the Reading Room,) corner of Market and Front streets.

Pictures made in every style and size, from a locket picture to a full size portrait.

Pictures taken of children (of any age) in from 3 to 10 seconds between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

All are invited to call and examine my specimens of the art, and judge of their merit.

N. B.—As my time in this place is limited, those who wish to improve this rare opportunity of obtaining one of my superb likenesses are invited to call as soon as convenient.

☞ Instructions given in the art.
Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 13th, 1850. 14-tf

For Sale or Rent.

LOOK AT THIS.

THE undersigned having determined on moving South, offers for sale his plantation whereon he now resides, in Duplin county, lying on the main road from Fayetteville to Newbern, three miles west of Kenansville, containing about 900 Acres, one-half of which is cleared and in a good state of cultivation; and he has no hesitation in saying that it is the best Corn plantation in the neighborhood. The Dwelling House is convenient and comfortable, with the best set of out-buildings in the County.

Also, one tract of Tar and Turpentine Land near the Rail Road, three miles below Strickland's Depot, containing about 600 Acres.

Also, a valuable Steam Mill, (of ten horse power,) located at Strickland's, in good order; and a superior team of Horses, Waggon, &c.

A bargain can be had by applying soon, and payments made accommodating and easy.

JAS. M. MIDDLETON.
Duplin county, Oct. 25, 1850 7-tf

TO RENT,

FROM the first of October next, that two story Dwelling House, on Front-street, next door to the corner of Church-street, at present occupied by Mr. WM. WILSON. Price $200. Apply to H. B. EILERS.
September 27, 1850 3-tf

FOR Rent.—The dweling and lot situated on Chesnut street, at present occupied by Mr. S. P. Gause, is for rent from the first of October next. Apply to
Sept. 20th, 1850. 2-tf] N. N. NIXON.

FOR RENT.

A SMALL TWO-STORY HOUSE, on the corner of Third and Mulberry Streets, lately occupied by the subscriber. The House contains four rooms, and has a large and comfortable Kitchen attached. The location is healthy, and the neighborhood pleasant. Possession given immediately. Apply to E. V. KELLY, or to the subscriber.
A. B. McCALEBB.
Wilmington, January 31, 1851 21-tf

New Livery Stables.—Fire Proof.

HAVING completed my new Livery Stables, I am now ready to receive Horses at livery, by the day, week, or month.

My Stables are situated on the corner of Princess and Third Streets, directly opposite the Court-House, and very convenient to the business part of the town. They are built of brick, and covered with tin, which makes them entirely FIRE-PROOF. They are large, commodious, and well constructed; and in every respect as comfortable and convenient as any Stables in the United States.

I also have (for the accommodation of Drovers,) a large and comfortable Lot, together with a basement under the Stables sufficient to hold one hundred horses, and shelter them well and comfortably.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, and BUGGIES, kept constantly for hire.

My Hostlers cannot be surpassed in any country, and I therefore feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who favor me with their custom.

I feel grateful to my friends and the public for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their custom. H. R. NIXON.
Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 11, 1847. 14-tf

Property at Public and Private Sale.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT, with an Alley running from Front-street to rear of said Lot. The Lot for sale is in rear of the residence of the late SETH HOARD, which Lot fronts on Dock-street, with a front of 50 feet, running parallel with Dock-street, back of alley 77 feet; thence running westwardly 107 feet to Front-street; width of Alley, as per record, 11 feet. Any person wishing to look at the Lot can do so by calling on V. R. PEIRSON, Executor, who will take pleasure in showing it, and explaining to any one the nature of the title. Mr. HOARD had the Lot in possession for the last thirty or thirty-five years, having bought it of an aged Frenchman, therefore I only claim title by possession. The above property is levied on by the Sheriff, to satisfy executions now out against the estate, and will be sold at the Court House on Monday, the —— of March, (Court week,) at 2 o'clock, P. M.

V. R. PEIRSON, Ex'r of SETH HOARD.
February 6, 1851 22-ts

12,000 ACRES of TURPENTINE LAND FOR SALE.

THE Executors of Gen'l CLINCH offer for sale the BAYARD tract, lying on the St. John's River, immediately opposite Picolata, in East Florida. The above tract is peculiarly adapted to the Turpentine business, being covered with a thick growth of pine, and having a River front of more than five miles.

It is now no longer a matter of doubt that Turpentine can be profitably made in this section of country, as there are already a number of persons largely and successfully engaged in the business.

The steamboats to and from Savannah, stop regularly at Picolata.

Persons desirous of purchasing, can obtain any further information by addressing J. H. M. CLINCH, Ex'r.
Jeffersonton, Camden co., Ga., Dec. 6, 1850 18-3m

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Lot and the Buildings thereon, situated on Market Street, about three hundred yards above the Episcopal Church, and now occupied as a Carriage Manufactory. The Lot is large, and the Buildings can be conveniently converted into large and comfortable dwellings.

ALSO,

A variety of Riding Vehicles and Harness of all kinds, made in the neatest manner, and which will be sold low. Persons wishing to procure articles in this line, would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined not to be undersold.

ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, N. C., May 3, 1850 34-tf

FOR SALE.

A COMFORTABLE dwelling house, with suitable outhouses and a well of good water, 2½ miles from Wilmington, together with 50 or 100 acres of land around it. The house is new and well furnished: two storys high, and has five comfortable rooms. There are about 7 acres of cleared land immediately around the house, 1 acre of which is well improved as a garden spot. The remaining 6 acres are in cultivation, and contain about 100 young apple and peach trees, and 30 flourishing young scuppernong vines. The location is believed to be perfectly healthy. For terms and further information, apply to B. I. HOWZE, Esq.
Nov. 29.
***Goldsborough Telegraph copy tf 12-tf

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

I offer for sale my entire Real Estate, upon which are thirty-five sets of Boxes; the most of which have only been in use from one to two years; with a sufficient quantity of round trees to cut at least twenty sets more; the lands upon which these are situated, is not easily surpassed by any piney lands in Eastern Carolina! There is upon the premises two Distilleries nearly and conveniently fitted up, with all necessary out-houses. Upon the farm, I think the buildings altogether are seldom excelled. Those wishing to purchase are invited to examine for themselves. Terms shall be low, and payments accomodating. Come and see.

Any person wishing to purchase, can be furnished with a sufficient number of teams and waggons to carry on both the operations of Farm and Turpentine, and with a year's supply of provision. JOHN A. AVIRETT.
Catharine Lake, Onslow county, N. C., July 22, 1850.—tf
☞ Fayetteville Observer and Goldsboro' Patriot, copy 4 times and send bills to this office for payment.

LOVE-GROVE PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers his plantation for sale, situated on the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, one mile from town, and well known as LOVE-GROVE, containing one hundred acres more or less, all under fence and in a high state of cultivation; an abundance of Marl and much on the place.

Terms accommodating to the purchaser. If desirable, the mules, hands, &c., will be disposed of with the Land. For further particulars, apply to S. R. POTTER.
Wilmington, Sept. 27, 1850 3-tf

HORSE FOR SALE.

A splendid Horse for a single Gentleman, can be seen by calling on HOWARD & PEDEN.
Jan. 24th, 1851 20-tf

Schools.

RICHLAND ACADEMY.

THE Winter session of this Institution will close on Friday the 21st of February, and the next session will open on the 3d day of March. Although students may enter the School at any period of the session, it is desired that all who intend entering during the session, will be prompt in attendance at the beginning. All who enter the School before the first half session expires, will be charged for the whole session, and no deduction is made for absence unless in case of protracted sickness. L. G. WOODWARD, Principal.
Feb. 2d, 1851. 22-tf

TOPSAIL ACADEMY

IS a beautiful and healthy situation, twelve miles East of Wilmington, in an excellent neighborhood, where board may be had for six to seven dollars per month, will commence its second scholastic year on the first day of October next.

Rates of Tuition, per session of five months:

Reading, Writing, Spelling, and first Class in Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography.....	$7 50
Second Classes of the same, including Philosophy, History and Rhetoric.....	12 00
The higher branches of English, Science, Chemistry, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Political Economy, including first Classes of Algebra, Latin and Greek.	15 00
Second Classes of the same, with Lectures on the most important subjects.....	18 00

Tuition in the Female department the same, with the exception of the ornamental branches, which will be made very reasonable, and determined upon previous to the opening of the School. N. N. NIXON,
President of the Board of Trustees.
Topsail Sound, Aug. 21, 1850. 50-tf

MEMPHIS INSTITUTE.

Medical Department.

THE regular course of Lectures in this Institute will commence on the First of November, and continue until the last of February. The Anatomical Department will be open and ready to receive students by the First of October. The Medical Department will be under the direction of the following

PROFESSORS:

J. CONQUEST CROSS, M. D., Professor of the Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence.
W. BYRD POWELL, M. D., Professor of Cerebral Physiology, Medical Geology and Mineralogy.
R. S. NEWTON, M. D., Professor of Surgery.
H. J. HULCE, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.
J. A. WILSON, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
J. KING, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
Z. FREEMAN, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.
J. MILTON SANDERS, A. M., M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

CLINIQUE LECTURERS.

Medicine—Prof. H. J. HULCE.
Surgery—Prof. R. S. NEWTON.
Anatomical Demonstrator—Z. FREEMAN, M. D.

The fees for a full course of lectures amount to $105. Matriculator's, $5. Demonstrator's Fee, $10. Graduation, $20.

Those desiring further information will please address their letters (post paid) to the Dean; and students arriving in the city will please call on him at the Commercial Hotel.

R. S. NEWTON, M. D., Dean of the Faculty.

Law Department.

Hon. E. W. M. KING, Professor of Theory and Practice of Law.
Hon. V. D. BARRY, Professor of Commercial Jurisprudence.

TERMS—$50 per Session.

All communications pertaining to this department must be addressed to E. W. M. KING.
Memphis, Tenn., July, 1850.

The Faculties, for intellectual abilities, moral worth and personal acquirements, will compare favorably with the most distinguished in our country. The medical faculty constitutes an anomaly in this or any other country—all of them are able lecturers and the best of teachers.

Those who will contemplate our geographical position, and

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, FEB. 14, 1851.

☞For California news and other interesting matter, see fourth page.

FIRE IN ONSLOW.—We regret to learn that the dwelling house of JOHN A. AVERITT, Esq., of Richland, Onslow county, was, together with the out-buildings attached to it, totally destroyed by fire on Tuesday of last week. A large number of valuable papers, to the amount of several thousand dollars, were also consumed. Mr. AVERITT succeeded in saving a portion of his furniture. We have not been able to ascertain whether there was any insurance, or the amount of loss.

FIRE.—Mr. J. R. BLOSSOM's two Stills took fire (but by what means is not known) about 3 o'clock this morning, destroying the caps and arms of both stills, some half dozen barrels Spirits Turpentine, and a small lot of Rosin, the glue house and about 100 empty Spirit barrels. The damage is supposed to be from 800 to $1000. Not known whether any insurance was had on any except the Turpentine, which was mostly far enough from the stills to escape the fire.

About 35 barrels Turpentine were burnt.

Commercial, last Saturday.

Western Address.

The Whig papers, especially in the West, are publishing a long sectional address, signed by thirty-seven Western members of the late Legislature, on the subject of Free Suffrage and a State Convention. The address is well written, but perhaps its moral power would not have been diminished, had it commenced with a true statement, instead of a most palpable falsehood. It purports to come from Western members of the Legislature, without distinction of party; whereas, the fact is, that there is the names of only three Democrats attached to it. Of the 37 names, 34 are open and avowed Whigs. One of the three Democrats is Mr. FLEMING, of Yancey, who is, in fact, a Free Soiler, or something of that kind, although he pretends to be a Democrat. The other two are from Whig counties and directly under Whig influence. It is a sectional Whig movement, and should be known as such. The whole scope of the address is against the present basis of representation in the Senate, and in favor of a Convention for the purpose of having this changed. Other things are slightly referred to, but without any peculiar interest. A Convention to change the basis is the real object in view. The East will not consent to the calling of such a Convention. It would be suicide in her to do so; neither will many of the Western counties.—What, then, is the party object in agitating for it? for a party movement it is. Is it in the hope of affecting anything? It would be an insult to the intelligence of the Whig leaders to suppose so. The real object is party effect—a taking humbug—a grand gull-trap, to be worked at the next Presidential and Gubernatorial elections. The good Whigs are very anxious to serve the people in a way in which they *know* their services will not be accepted, and very reluctant to join in procuring changes in the organic law in the only feasible manner. The objects in this outcry for a Convention, are evidently the defeat of Free Suffrage, and other kindred measures, by agitating for an impossible proposition, and also the restoration of Whig ascendency, by gulling the people under show of devotion to the popular interests.

But supposing for a moment that these people are sincere—that they really believe that they can accomplish what they propose—how are we to judge, or what opinion are we to form, of politicians in this section, who, for party purposes, are found aiding and abetting them? What or where is their fidelity to their section or to their State? Cut up as our State is—separate and sectional as its interests and prejudices are—the ruin of the equal power which the East possesses in the councils of the State, must forever prevent the growth of anything like State pride, or the construction of public works of a State character. We have every respect for the people of the West, but we must say, because we know, that their views, interests, and prejudices are against the East and its markets, and in favor of those of Virginia and South Carolina; and a similar spirit actuates a powerful and influential party in the centre and around the seat of government. We repeat, if we want to have public works, having a North Carolina terminus, thus remunerating the Treasury by an increased value and consequent taxation of property—if we do not wish to see the resources of the State squandered in constructing works to carry produce to markets out of her borders—then it is essential that no such change in the basis should be made as that contemplated by the Western friends of an unlimited convention. The convention politicians—at least in the East—are either insincere or else enemies to the interests of their neighbors and of the State.

Fatted Stock, Hay, etc.

Messrs. THOMAS and WILLIAM ASHFORD, of Sampson county, sold in this market, a few days since, 18 head of stall fatted beeves at $6 50 per 100 lbs., nett, receiving an aggregate amount of $547 53, or an average of $30 42 per head. We mention this sale particularly, for the purpose of calling attention to a fact which does not seem to be generally understood; that the Wilmington market affords better prices for such articles as well fatted beef, pork, lamb, and mutton, than any other market in the State, or, perhaps, in the Southern country. If our farmers would only devote a little more attention to the raising and fattening of beef cattle and other stock, taking care that it shall not be brought to market until it has arrived at a proper state, there need scarcely be any trouble in obtaining remunerating prices. Perhaps it might be an inducement to some to visit this market, to state the further fact that they can obtain any article in the grocery line, such as coffee, sugar, molasses, and salt, in fact such articles as the farmer wants in exchange for his produce, cheaper than in any other place in the Union.

There is another branch of industry to which our people might, we think, turn their attention, with profit to themselves and advantage to the State. We allude to the raising of hay, a large quantity of which is imported from the North, and a large amount of money sent back in exchange. We notice, from our review of the markets, a sale at auction, by Messrs. MARTIN & CRONLY, on Tuesday last, of 23 bales of N. C. Hay, made by Mr. BEATTY in Bladen county, at $1 to $1 07½ per 100 lbs., while a good quality of Northern Hay was selling in the market at 80 cents per 100 lbs. 22 bales of Sheaf Oats, put up by the same gentleman, were also sold at 80 cents per 100 lbs. This fact proves, we think, conclusively, that as good if not better Hay can be raised here than at the North.

SMALL-POX.—There has been no new case of this disease since our last issue, and we are informed by Mr. DAWSON, Magistrate of Police, that there is not a case now in town, and that the disease has ceased to exist. We hope that our country friends will no longer be deterred from visiting town, for fear of taking the disease.

MICHIGAN UNITED STATES SENATOR.—Gen. CASS, having received the unanimous nomination of the Democratic caucus, was re-elected United States Senator from Michigan, for six years from the 4th of March next. The legislature had but one ballot.

Congress.

Congress is working along, and perhaps maturing business, but not disposing of much so far. The cheap postage bill has not yet been acted on in the Senate, although the committee to which the House Bill was referred, has reported the bill with amendments. Something may be done this week. A strenuous effort is being made in favor of the Ebony line to the coast of Africa. It is to be hoped that it will not succeed. It and kindred expensive projects are resorted to as indirect means of getting at higher duties by swelling the expenditures. A considerable portion of two days last week was consumed in the Senate in a discussion as to whether a Senator appointed by the Governor of a State to fill a vacancy, should hold his seat until the meeting of the Legislature, by which a successor is to be appointed, or until the Legislature has actually made such appointment, or until the successor has actually appeared and taken the oath. The Judiciary committee, to which the whole subject was referred, reported that, in the opinion of the Committee, a Senator appointed by the Governor of a State, to fill a vacancy in the Senate, was entitled to hold his seat until the successor was appointed and was qualified.—The question arose in the case of Mr. Winthrop, appointed by the Governor of Massachusetts, in place of Mr. Webster, to whom the Legislature of that State has elected a successor, but who has not come forward. The successor is Mr. Rantoul, who will not accept of the three week's term, which the infamous coalition had tendered him. The Senate had made some progress with the House Bill, making land warrants transferable before the issue of the patent. It was postponed without final action. In the House, many and strenuous efforts have been made for the establishment of a Branch Mint in N. York, with a view to the ultimate removal of the Mint from Philadelphia to that City. All such attempts have so far been defeated. The South, as a general rule, is more apt to take sides with the Pennsylvania interest than with that of New York, from the fact that Pennsylvania has always been more sound upon the sectional questions which have divided parties throughout the Union; and because it is beginning to be felt that the concentration of every thing in New York, tends to build up a commercial despotism in that city, which is dangerous to the equality of the Union, and at the expense of other cities and States. The Chairman of the committee of Ways and Means has in vain endeavored to get the appropriation bills taken up and disposed of.—The House has been occupied in matters comparatively trifling, having spent days in committee of the whole upon a bill to create a Board of accounts, which has not yet been finally acted upon. It is pretty certain that not one half of the projects before Congress can be acted upon in the brief space that remains, and it is equally certain, that many of the projects which will pass, will do so at the very close of the session, and in a tumultuous manner.—The tariffites will make one more grand rally for dear life, but will be defeated, and finally and irretrievably. Some attempts will be made to arrange the currency so as to prevent the exportation of silver, and the consequent scarcity of small change, but it is not likely that any efficient project or measure will be matured amid the noise and confusion which characterize the closing scenes of the short session. The sudden depreciation of gold, as compared with silver, cannot long continue, and, indeed, even now is only speculative, it being stated upon good authority that the increased production of silver last year, from the Mexican and other mines, has kept pace with that of gold from California, and the production of neither is sufficient to depreciate the currency. It is probable that one hundred millions of dollars added to the circulating medium of the world in 1851, would not have as much effect as ten millions would have had a century ago; the area of trade and civilization has increased so largely, and the intercourse, of which gold or silver is the medium, has been so greatly multiplied. The population of the great commercial nations is three, four, or five times as numerous as it was in 1750—new communities have obtained a place in the republic of commerce, and new and extensive branches of trade have sprung up; among others, that in the great staple cotton, and the infinite variety of fabrics into which it is converted. We think there is no well grounded fear of depreciation of the currency from any influx of the precious metals, as their production does not progress in the same ratio with that of the objects of property of which they are a guage.

The slavery question is now and then alluded to, when Mr. Hale or Mr. Seward introduces some abolition petition, which is quietly laid on the table and never heard of. Giddings and his compeers in the House cannot make a showing. The census will soon be out in full, and we will know all about it. It is calculated that under the new apportionment the South will lose about six members, which will go to the new States of the Northwest. North Carolina will lose one member.

Costume on the Isthmus.

Godey's Lady's Book is publishing the "Costumes of all Nations." Among those which have not been noticed by Godey, is the following, which we find thus described by a San Francisco correspondent of the Union. Speaking of the natives of New Grenada, he says: "If any lady, intending to visit California, should see this letter, I advise her first to make up her mind to regard the natives of New Grenada as she would so many wild beasts; to be offended at nothing belonging to their peculiar manners—for she will find them to present a rude picture of Adam and Eve, with their fig leaves, *only the fig leaves left out*.

☞Gov. QUITMAN, of Mississippi, has resigned his office, and is now in New Orleans, waiting his trial for a violation of the neutrality laws, in having been engaged in getting up the Cuba expedition.—The President of the Senate, who is a whig, has taken Gov. QUITMAN's place as Governor. There is no probability of Gen. QUITMAN's being convicted of any offence, as he is not as much involved as General HENDERSON, in whose case the Jury have not been able to agree. The nonsense about the Governor not obeying the process of the United States Courts, has of course proved all humbug. It will take some days to pass, before a tried General of the United States, who has fought under the stripes and stars, can be brought into actual resistance to the General Government.

☞BULLOCK, the absconding Cashier of the Georgia Railroad Bank at Savannah, was put on his trial in that city last week, and convicted. He has not yet been sentenced.

WILMINGTON & MANCHESTER RAILROAD.—In another column will be found the annual Report of Gen. HARLLEE, President of the above named Road. It speaks for itself, and will be read with interest. We shall publish the proceedings of the meeting of the Stockholders next week.

By reference to an advertisement in this day's paper, it will be seen that books for farther subscriptions to this Road are now open at the office of Mr. HENRY NUTT.

WM. B. GULICK, Esq., is about to remove his paper, the "Republican," to Goldsboro'. Mr. Gulick is a good fellow and a good editor, and we wish him success.

St. Valentine's Day.

We have the sublime felicity of publishing this week's Journal upon the day sacred to the memory of that most elegant and accomplished christian and devoted admirer of the fair sex, ST. VALENTINE. Now is the season of embroidered notes—rose-scented and gilt edged. Now glideth the hand of gentle belle over the satin surface, which it shames by its whiteness; and now bearded beau maketh faces truculent and scratcheth his head remorsefully over his abortive attempts at rhyme, and then walketh unto the store kept by LEWIS, surnamed PIERCE, and buyeth the poetry printed by the printer, over which flourisheth that naughty boy Cupid, who is not only blind but naked, and is dear unto the ladies, because he carrieth a bow, (beau.) And other pictures there are, of lovyers in shady bower, at sunset hour, whose only bliss is in a—look at the Western heavens; and still other pictures there may be seen, of butcher with knife gory, and mouth enormous; and sly hits at bachelors veteran and ladies of a certain age, which, being rendered into the vulgar dialect, meaneth certainly aged, and these latter are sent by vagrant youth broke loose from school, or budding miss, at that delightful age at which the immortal BYRON beautifully remarks, they still retain the perfume of bread and butter. And then again there are hearts pierced by love's darts, laid out in heaps just like a sheep's. Oh, they are delightful; yea, verily.

Many, manifold, and mysterious are the motives of those who do send these pieces of written or printed paper, curiously folded and carefully inscribed, known among men by the appellation of "Wallentines:" and the venerable Editor of the Journal, albeit he is a "knowledgeable man," knoweth them not. Peradventure the greater number—yea, even the seven-eighths part—know not themselves, and care not. It may be that some are carried away by a dream of surpassing beauty, and cherish the desire

> "To love and be beloved again—to feel
> That one heart beats responsive to our own;
> To cherish joys that words can ne'er reveal,
> Gentle and lovely as the dying tone
> Of far off music; to go strongly forth
> On life's rough journey, girt with Woman's love,
> And Woman's truth, jewels of priceless worth,
> That sorrows dim not, trials can but prove;
> To stand with her beside the shrines where lie
> Our household gods—to feel her true hand press
> Our own in silence, while within her eye
> Glistens the tear of holy tenderness;
> To listen to a voice whose every tone
> Tells us that we on earth are not alone."

The venerable Editor waxeth romantic and solemncholy. He feeleth within an aching void, a want of something. He is hungry, and would refresh his "inner man" by eating shad. But man liveth not by shad alone, but rejoiceth also in broiled ham and other savoury dishes, and even then he becometh weary and seeketh for something else. He was not made to live alone, and—the gong sounds the "toc-sin of the soul," and now for *them* shad and other "fixins" in the way of dinner.

THE COMMUNICATOR, a Temperance paper published in Fayetteville, was discontinued last week for want of patronage.

☞No Southern Mail since Tuesday. The boat due yesterday had not arrived when we went to press.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10—9, P. M.—While a number of workmen were engaged this afternoon in the Lager beer vault, situate on the Germantown road, taking away the supporters to the circular roof, the entire brick work fell in, burying seven persons beneath it. Two were instantly killed, and the other five were dug out, each more or less injured.

An Extra Term of the Superior Court for this County is now in session, for the trial of Civil Causes only—Judge Ellis presiding.—*Observer*.

SUPERIOR COURTS.—The Judges of the Superior Courts of Law will ride the ensuing Spring circuits in the following order:

1.	Edenton,	Judge Dick,
2.	Newbern,	" Caldwell,
3.	Raleigh,	" Ellis,
4.	Hillsborough,	" Bailey,
5.	Wilmington,	" Manly,
6.	Salisbury,	" Battle,
7.	Morganton,	" Settle.

Supreme Court.

The following decisions have been delivered:

By PEARSON, J. McRae to use of Teal vs. McRae, from Richmond, directing a new trial. Ray vs. Ray, from Cumberland, affirming the judgment. Currie vs. Livendall from Bladen, directing a new trial.—Osburn vs. Hunicut, from Anson, affirming the judgment. Pegues vs. Pegues, in equity from Anson, overruling the exceptions and confirming the report. McPherson vs. McPherson, from Cumberland, affirming the judgment. Morton vs. Ingram, from Anson, affirming the judgment. Orsborn vs. Homer, from Granville, directing a new trial. Walton vs. Watson, in equity from Caswell, directing the report to be reformed. Prim vs. Hobson, from Surry, dismissing the bill with costs. Kerr vs. Findley, in equity from Caswell, directing a reference and dismissing the bill as to Dickey and wife with costs.—Russel vs. Trotter, in equity from Guilford, dismissing the bill with costs. Hannant vs. Lee and Roles, in equity from Wake, dismissing the bill with costs. Check vs. Cox, from Randolph, affirming the decree below. Den ex dem Edmundson vs. Hooks, from Wayne, directing a new trial. Patterson vs. Britt, from Beaufort, directing a new trial. Den ex dem Wiggins vs. Reddick, from Gates, directing a new trial. Gregory vs. Hooks, from Wayne, affirming the judgment. Rasberry vs. Jones and Brand, in equity from Greene, reversing the decretal orders of the Court below. Briggs vs. Beeman, in equity from Greene, dismissing the bill with costs. Bryant vs. Bryant, in equity from Granville, dismissing the bill with costs.

COUNCIL OF STATE.—The Council of State convened in this City on Monday last, in pursuance of a call of the Governor. The following gentlemen were in attendance:

William K. Lane of Wayne.
Whitmell Stallings, of Gates.
Wilson S. Hill, of Guilford.
John U. Kirkland, of Orange.
Montfort Sydney Stokes, of Wilkes.
Absent, James J. McKay and Archibald Henderson.

We learn that Gov. Reid made the following nominations to the Council, which were confirmed:

Board of Internal Improvement.
Calvin Graves, of Caswell county.
Thomas Bragg, Jr., of Northampton county.
Board of Literature.
Josiah Collins, of Washington county.
Wesley Jones, of Wake county.
Wm. W. Holden, " "

N. C. Standard.

FEARFUL DEATH OF A ROPE-WALKER.—BATON ROUGE, (La.,) Feb. 5.—Herr Reynenger, a wire performer, in attempting to walk from the tower of the capitol, fell and was killed.

TELEGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE.—"Quebec, Jan. 30.—Dear Tom: I'm freezing. How are you? Yours, Henry Smith." The reply was—"New Orleans, Jan 31.—Dear Harry: I'm melting. Send ice by telegraph. Yours, Thomas Haines." Five years since, this would have been put down as a Munchausen of the first water.

CHURCH STATISTICS.—The American Almanac for the present year gives the following list of churches and communicants of the various religious denominations in the United States:

	Churches.	*Commic'ts.*
Methodists	15,900	1,230.069
Catholics	1,080	1,190,700
Baptists	13,711	952,697
Presbyterians	5,077	425,377
Dutch Reformed	2,163	271,840
Lutheran & Moravian	1,971	197,196
Congregationalists	1,232	67,550
Episcopalians	1,994	60,060
Universalists	906	53,040
Unitarians	42	5,000
Swedenborgins		

From the Honolulu Friend, November 1.

Interesting from Japan.

General Observations—Japanese Junks—Their Construction—Arrival of Japanese—Their Treatment—Their Return Home.

Several shipwrecked Japanese have been rescued from time to time, who have acquired a considerable knowledge of our language, so as to make themselves understood, and to give information concerning their native country. We shall first introduce our readers to the interpreter, John Mung. This person, with four others, was taken, ten years ago, from a desolate and uninhabited island, where they had been cast, and where they had lived for one hundred and eight days on sea fowls. They were brought to Honolulu by Capt. W. H. Whitfield, of Fair Haven, who then commanded a whale ship in the Pacific. Four of the number remained here, one having died. John Mung was taken by Capt. W. to the United States, where he learned the cooper's trade, and enjoyed a good opportunity for going to school. His education is highly respectable. He has been one whaling voyage, and then, with the multitude, went to California. There, not succeeding to his expectations, he came to the islands, indulging the long-cherished hope that he might obtain a passage to his native shores. It is his ambition to command a junk, and navigate, her with compass and quadrant, and show his Japanese countrymen that the "outside barbarians" understand navigation—which science he has acquired sufficient for all practical purposes. Would that his fond wish might be gratified!

On Mr. Mung's arrival at Honolulu, he learned that there was a fresh arrival of his shipwrecked countrymen, and for whom he is prepared to act as interpreter. By his aid we learned the following facts respecting the Japanese, taken from a junk, by Capt. Clark, of the Henry Kneeland, on the 22d of April, in 45 deg. north latitude, and 155 deg. east longitude.

Teenzumolly was the name of the junk, commanded by Capt. Kusky, with Mr. Kekuzero for mate.—There were thirteen, all told, on board the junk.—We may as well state Kekuzero, the mate, has furnished us the minutes from his "log," and we have no doubt that he has noted down the facts in true Japanese nautical style. But to proceed, Mr. Mung acting as interpreter, and Mr. Kekuzero dictating to him. The Teezumolly was owned by a soldier or nobleman, in a town situated in the south-east of a small island south-west from Niphorn. The name of the island—our ear was too dull to catch the sound, although a part of the name we ever was Nipung——. The two is twice the size of Honolulu; the people are farmers and fishermen; only two junks were owned there, but a plenty of fishing boats; rice is the principal product, besides all kinds of vegetable products. Both junks were owned by the Hon. Mr. Soumung. The Teenzumolly had taken a cargo of rice to Yeddo, discharged the same, received payment, partly in silver, and partly in paper money, (we have seen specimens of both; as for the paper money, it appears as well as any we ever saw,) and started on her homeward passage, ordinarily of only three days, but was overtaken by adverse winds. Their supply of water was exhausted at the end of sixteen days, and their rice at the end of twenty-six. They were then reduced to some refuse fish-scales, and occasional showers, but by the merciful care of Divine Providence all were preserved, until, at the end of sixty days, their junk, rudderless and dismasted, fell in with the H. Kneeland, Capt. Clark, who took them all on board his vessel and supplied their wants. They cherish the most grateful feelings towards Capt. Clark and his ship's company. Subsequently, Capt. Clark delivered six of them to the Russian authorities at Petropaulaski, under the promise that they should be returned to Japan. Two were taken by Capt. Sherman, of the Nimrod, and two by Capt. Divoll of the Marengo.

There is an impression abroad that Japanese, if taken back to their country, will be put to death.—We are positively assured by Mr. Kekuzero, through the interpreter, Mr. Mung, that this is not the fact. He asserts that, should any vessel take them back to their native village, the inhabitants would rejoice to hail the vessel, and would put on board a supply of fresh recruits, without charge. We hope soon to learn that some man-of-war, merchant vessel, or whole ship, is bound thither, on the benevolent errand of restoring these unfortunate persons to their country and home. Referring to their home, leads to the remark, that seven of these are married, and their families reside in the village where their junk was owned.

Our Yankee propensity of asking questions, was wonderfully excited in our interview with Mr. Kekuzero, for we found that he could furnish much valuable information respecting the Japanese islands, and the customs of the people. The following facts we record respecting his native village, containing sixty idol temples, which, according to his account, are full of goods. Every temple is presided over by a priest, who acts *exofficio* as school teacher. The children of all, both rich and poor, attend school together, and nearly all the inhabitants can read and write. The people are all taxed for the support of the temples—every farmer paying about five bushels of rice per acre. We asked "how do the laws punish the thief?' Our informant replied; "For the first and second offence the thief is imprisoned, but for the third, his head is cut straight off."

"How do they punish the murderer?" "His head is cut off direct," (were the words of the interpreter.)

As for marriage, a man is allowed but one wife; but if she does not please her husband he can send her back to her father's house, with the consent of the old people; otherwise the husband must support her.

Touching the ideas of a future state, we learned that the bad people are believed to go to a bad place after death, and the good to a good place. When a person dies a record is made of his name, and it is hung up in the house of his friends, and the household have stated periods for praying to the spirits of the departed. In Japan there are six principal sacred days, including New Year, which occurs in January.

SUICIDE.—Mr. J. L. Parker, who kept a store in the McRae buildings, on Person street, was found, on Thursday afternoon last, hanging by the neck to a door in the second story of the house, perfectly dead. A twine string, doubled, was round his neck, and extended over the top of the door, and then fastened to one of the hinges. The loop into which he put his neck was so near to the floor that he had to raise his feet from the floor to accomplish the deed: and by the time he was dead, the body had stretched so as to bring his knees to the floor. He looked very natural for so violent a death.

He had been married but 8 or 10 months, and lived very happily with his wife.

No cause can be assigned for the act, but it is conjectured that pecuniary embarrassment may have lead to it. His wife, we understand, says that he seemed very uneasy the day and night before, and could not rest as usual. She inquired into the cause, but he only said he had some money to pay the next day.

Mr. Parker's character stood very fair in the community, and there seems to be very general sympathy for him.—*Fayetteville Carolinian, 8th inst.*

MR. WEBSTER'S LETTER TO MR. HULSEMANN.—BRITISH VIEW OF IT.—A supplement to the Liverpool Journal, of the 18th ult., devotes a column to the recent correspondence between Mr. Hulsemann, the Austrian Minister at Washington, and the American Secretary of State. After giving an outline of the controversy, including several extracts from Mr. Webster's letter, the Journal winds up as follows:

"In this way the republic is practising the phraseology in which, by-and-by, she is to dictate to despotism, and cheer on, every where, the friends of civilization, truth and freedom. In this diplomatic 'set to,' however, Mr. Webster has the best side of the argument, for he has 'the law on his side,' while there is a freshness about his courtesy that surprises and pleases. Congress was delighted with the manliness of the Foreign Secretary, and it seems the unwelcome laughter Mr. Hulsemann's notes excited, reached the attentive ears of the representatives of Russia and Austria, both of whom were in the House."

This letter from Mr. Webster has also attracted the attention of the Paris press. The Monarchical Journals are annoyed that the Senate laughed at the threats of Austria, and, not knowing what to say, they attack "the low-breeding of the American Democracy." A Paris correspondent says that Mr. Webster has done himself great honor, in the American opinion there, by the decided stand he has taken on this occasion.

ARRIVAL OF JENNY LIND.—NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 7.—Jenny Liad and suite, together with Barnum and James Gordon Bennett, of the New York Herald, arrived here to-day in the steamer Falcon from Havana.

A carpet was spread on the wharf for the Nightingale to walk on. The wildest excitement to hear her sing prevails, and her first concert will be a crowder.

Office of the Wilmington and Manchester R. R. Co.

Wilmington, Jan. 20, 1851.

To the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company.

GENTLEMEN.—The President and Directors beg leave to submit for your consideration their Third Annual Report of the affairs and condition of the company.

For a full account of the progress of the work, they beg leave to refer you to the Report of the Resident Engineer, Mr. Fleming, herewith submitted. It will be seen that the amount of work done during the year past exceeded that of 1849, in excavation and embankment, by 133,385 cubic yards, and that the increased value of all the work of that year, over the year 1849 is $15,037 45. The whole of the work of the last year, $63,170 94, has been paid for in the stock of the Company, except $4,166 31, which was paid in cash, to contractors at and near the western terminus of the road. The increase in work has not been such, however, as we had a right to expect at our last annual meeting, from the contracts then taken and in progress. The causes, then apprehended to some extent by the Board, have been alluded to by the report of the Engineer why many of the contracts have not been completed entirely, and why a few have been given up by the contractors. It is believed, however, that though we may have to pay a higher price now for the work, that arrangments will be made so as to not cause as much delay as was at one time apprehended in the commencement of laying down our Iron, which, under our contract for that article, will commence arriving during the present month.

The Board, at their meeting in May last, in conformity with the wishes of the Stockholders, expressed in their meeting in January, instructed the President to contract for three thousand tons of rails, to be delivered in January, March, and May, of the present year, to be paid for in cash as received, and also to make arrangements to meet the payment therefor out of the subscription of the State of South Carolina.

In accordance with this order, Major Gwynn was requested to close a contract with James Dunlop, Esq., of Petersburg, Agent for Cruttwell, Allies & Co., Wales, for 3000 tons of T rails, to be delivered and paid for as directed, and a contract with proper specifications was accordingly entered into on the 31st day of May last, providing for its delivery at shipside in Charleston, at $41 per ton, freight, duty, and insurance included. The first cargo has not yet been received, though from information from Mr. Dunlop, in November last, it is daily expected to arrive. Provision has been made to meet the payment of the amount contracted to be delivered during this month, and we feel no apprehension that we will not be ready for the rest.

On the 16th inst., the requisite proofs required by the act of the South Carolina Legislature, passed in 1848, making a subscription of $200.000 to the stock of this Company, were produced, and the first $100,000 provided to be paid by that act was received from the Comptroller General, by the transfer of eight hundred shares of the stock of the South Carolina Railroad Company, with the full amount paid in. This stock has been placed in the hands of our agents in Charleston, to be disposed of as we may deem best for our interests hereafter. Sufficient assurances have been had that we could receive by a loan, with the pledges of the stock, any amount which may be required to meet the payments on our Iron, and the improving condition and prospects of the stock at present indicate the propriety of holding it, at least till after the forthcoming report of the President and Directors of the South Carolina Railroad Company, which, it is understood, will be favorable, and which, it is not doubted, will appreciate the market value of the stock. It has already sold for $110 with the whole instalments paid in, and with the large amounts of money seeking investments, there are strong reasons to believe that with as favorable an exhibit of the affairs of the Company as will be made, it may in a short time be at par.

The Board expect during the ensuing spring to apply for and receive $50,000 more of this stock, under the act of the Legislature of South Carolina, which, at $110, will even be more than enough to meet all present engagements for Iron, but they do not deem it advisable to provide for any immediate application of this fund, other than that of paying for the Iron contracted for, as it is bad policy to put it out of our power to hold it so long as the prospects are fair for a disposition of it at or near its par value.

It is deemed but proper to state that the reason the $100.000 were not sooner applied for, was that the Board of Directors of the South Carolina Railroad Company, during the last year, called for the remaining $25 per share due upon the stock, and for us to have taken it before that sum was paid in, would have imposed upon us the necessity of paying $25.000 on it, when it was well known the Legislature would provide for it otherwise, which has been the case. So soon as the instalments were paid up, we have availed ourselves of the subscription, and that was as soon as our arrangements required.

With respect to the work in North Carolina recently put under contract, many difficulties presented themselves to an earlier arrangement. No contractors could be found there willing to take the contracts for stock. The payments on the stock, at the rates of 5 per cent. every 90 days, could not be relied upon as sufficient to keep the work progressing, and the President in July last proposed to the Stockholders in Wilmington, as the only resort to get the work forward, the payment of stock by notes at one and two years, which would be about the average time it would require to collect the whole instalments, and with these notes to pay for the work as it progressed. To this proposition a portion of the Stockholders promptly assented, and notes were procured, payable at Bank, for about $45,000 on those terms, by which the contract for the whole grading in North Carolina then unlet was put under contract, to gentlemen whose energy and capacity had been fully tested previously on the work in both States, and whose character furnish a guaranty that the grading in that State will be completed this year in time for all practical purposes. The other contracts for grading and superstructure there are progressing in a manner which gives a favorable promise of an early completion of it.

To the report of the Treasurer herewith submitted, you are respectfully referred for the receipts and disbursements of the funds of the current year ending on 1st January instant, shewing in the current expenses of the Company $1,347 90 less than the current expenditures of the year previous, and it may not be amiss to remark, that in the salary account was an item of $251 06 for the salary of the General Agent for the previous year, which is properly chargeable to the expenses of that year, as that office was abolished at your last meeting.

The number of Assistant Engineers on the line has been reduced, during the spring and summer of the last year, to four, who has each a very long line to superintend, but it has not resulted in any inconvenience or delay to the contractors, and the number will not be increased until imperatively demanded by a large increase of work on the line rendering it necessary.

You will perceive by the statements of the Engineer, estimates submitted which are necessary for the completion of the Road to Sumpterville, to the point east of Lynch's Creek, and to the end of forty miles from the Camden Branch of the South Carolina Railroad respectively. It is proper, in the opinion of the Board, to provide money for the work yet to be done, betwixt Sumpterville and the Camden Branch especially, and prudence would dictate that it is the safest reliance on the whole forty miles. To meet this expenditure at least $10,000 balance in the hands of the Treasurer may be relied upon.—From payments on instalments it may be safely assumed that from eight to ten thousand dollars more can be realized on the line west of the Pee Dee river. This will leave a deficiency to be provided for in money if the work is pushed forward as it is desirable to do.

But experience renders it improper to rely with any confidence on the payment of instalments in cash on stock, as so much of it is taken in contracts by the stockholders and others, that it is difficult to tell who will pay up in full and who will not. All have the privilege of working out their stock, and some even after they commence paying in money, make arrangements to have the balance worked out, rendering it utterly impossible to approximate an estimate of receipts from these quarters. The estimates made last year were that $25,000 would be received in money, and they were thought reasonable, but it has turned out that only $15,037 45 was in fact received.

A very large proportion of the stock in South Carolina is already contracted to be paid for in work, and it is unsafe to make contracts for money dependent upon any considerable amount derivable from them. The subscription of the State of South Carolina will be in part required for iron already contracted for, and necessary to put the road in operation forty miles, when the last instalment of $50,000 will be paid, so that other reliable resources must be looked for, to meet all the expenditures necessary to put the section of forty miles in operation.

The application of the town of Wilmington to the North Carolina Legislature for authority to subscribe $100,000 to the stock, and to issue 6 per cent. bonds at fifteen or twenty years, has been granted, and the subscription on the part of the town under the arrangements with the Company authorized by your last meeting will soon be made.

It has not been practicable to put the bridge at the Pee Dee river under contract except for cash or a very large proportion of it, and it was not deemed advisable to do so, till the Company were in funds to meet the expenditures for it, which was not the case, without diverting them from the more important object of constructing the road from the junction east.

One thing can be done by the Stockholders now, and that is to limit the time when subscriptions for stock shall be considered as authorised to be paid in work. Notice was given to the South Carolina Stockholders last summer who were in default in payment of their subscriptions, that unless contracts were taken in a given time, (which has passed) the subscriber would be decided to have elected to pay in money, and treated accordingly. Many additional contracts were then taken, but it is certain there are yet many who regard themselves entitled to work out their stock, and it is thought but proper to refer the whole matter to the stockholders now who fix some limit to the time when the stock can be so paid up. This would enable the Board to make the estimates to be received in money, and they could act accordingly.

During the past year inquiries were instituted and negotiations commenced in relation to the purchase of iron on the Bonds of the Company, or for part cash and part bonds, but the difference in the credit and cash price, was so great as to induce the board to decline any contract on the subject as they were satisfied they could sell the bonds of the Company, and purchase for cash on terms which would save them from 30 to 50 per cent. in the transaction.

The question presents itself now, What is best to be done in order to complete our road and put it speedily into successful operation?

The Board feel no difficulty in answering promptly and frankly the question, and that is to express their entire concurrence in the suggestion of the Engineer, as to issuing mortgage bonds for the amount required.

Iron is now lower than we can reasonably expect it to be in many years. The present prosperity of the country will result in bringing forward new enterprises which will so increase the demand as to give it a higher value. Money is abundant throughout the country, and seeking investments, and Rail Road securities are in greater favor now in the city of New York than they have ever heretofore been. An exhibit of recent sales of mortgage bonds of Companies with no better securities than ours could present, give every assurance that we could enter the market favorably and get such a price as would enable us to go on with a saving to the Company, (for it must not be forgotten that interest is payable on the work already done and payment made, and that in progress till the completion of the road,) To get into successful operation one year sooner even, would enable the Company to make from its earnings, as much as it could lose in discount upon their bonds, as must be apparent to any who will carefully consider the report of the Engineer as to its business and operations. Our capital now on the books is within a fraction of $1,000,000 and quite that with increased stock in contracts not yet credited. By the end of the present year the road will have been fully graded and prepared for the reception of the remainder of the Iron, in as substantial a manner and on as favorable terms as any other. With a portion of it in operation, and with the amount expended and the balance available, we could realise a fair price for our Bonds, purchase our Iron, and go on speedily to a successful termination of our work, which when completed, no one, whose opinions are entitled to weight, doubts but that the stock would soon be at par. By a sale of this, if it should be desirable our bonds might be redeemed, (an operation very common with some of the most profitable works of the Southern country) and the early consummation of our wishes secured.

By the fourteenth section of the act incorporating our Company, the Directors are not authorised to issue certificates of loan convertible into stock, or to mortgage the road as a security for such certificates of loan without the assent of two-thirds of the Stockholders entitled to vote at a general meeting of the Company. It is therefore submitted to you whether you will by such a vote so direct the issue and sale of mortgage bonds, and what amount you will authorize so to be issued.

The Board have felt reluctant to recommend such a course, as they share in the general desire of the Stockholders to build the road without incurring large liabilities and it might perhaps be done after a long time, but the anxiety manifested by the travelling public for its completion, and the certainty felt by them that our indebtedness will hasten its operation and business, and enable us to realise its benefits before conflicting enterprises get the start of us in the travel and mail transportations, induces them to do so. More especially where there is now every prospect of raising the value of our stock to a point which will enable us to substitute it for the Bonds of the Company before a great while after it commences operations. One fact is deemed not unworthy of being mentioned in support of the opinion of the Engineer as to the business in transportation of the road connected with the production of cotton in the country tributary to it. By the books of the consignees in Charleston it is ascertained that during the season of 1849-'50 38,563 bales of cotton were carried to Charleston by the boats plying on the Great Pee Dee River. From the reports in Georgetown it appears that during the same season, 18,300 were shipped from that port, and from the census of Sumpter District, recently returned it appears that 18,000 400lbs. bales of cotton were made in that District in the year 1849. This makes, in the aggregate, 74 863 bales on cotton for the year 1849, produced in a region tributary to our work, and for a part of the year mainly dependent on it for market. The census of the past year will, it is believed exhibit fully as great an increase in other products over the last.

With the prospect now before us, it is idle to think of withdrawing in any manner from the vigorous prosecution of the work. How it is to be carried on is to be submitted to you however, and the Board feel every willingness to conform to your wishes.

W. W. HARLLEE, President.

From the Boston Post.

A certain gentleman of a certain village lost his wife by death: he mourned much at her demise, as all good husbands are in duty bound to. Not having any relative near, one of the neighbors—a jolly good fellow—walked with the widower to the grave. After the ceremonies were gone through with, and the procession was returning homeward, the kind neighbor sympathized with the bereaved husband, and told him that he must not give way too much to grief, for it would break him down—and he hoped to see him cheer up and be happy again, as tears would not regain his loss, and were of no avail.—"Alas!" sobbed out the mourner, "earth has no longer any happiness for poor me. What is life? what is this whole world to a man who has lost such a wife?" "You have ever done your whole duty towards her," said the other—"treated her kindly and indulgently. Your wife can never come back to you, mourn you ever so much—so all you have to do is to seek out another to cheer your way along the rough paths of life. There is the kind, amiable, and pretty little buxom widow Cos

The English in Australia.

For ages Australia lay in its original condition, untrodden by the feet of white men. In 1770, Captain Cook, immortalized as a minister of civilization, observed on the eastern coast a harbor whose shores were covered with a variety of beautiful plants. He called the place Botany Bay. To him it was endeared by associations of delight; to us its name is repulsive, as attached to a sink of crime. After this voyage, accounts of the unknown Southern land were circulated through Europe. It was at this unhappy period that the oligarchy of England, blinded by selfish passion, abandoned her interests and lost the brightest jewel in her empire. The American colonies, revolting under oppression, proclaimed their independence, and the mother State, having cast from her bosom the promising child she had nurtured, went forth again to seek a new home for her offspring in the waste places of the world. An Australian settlement was projected, for the reception of convicted criminals. An expedition was at once equipped. It consisted of two vessels of war, six transports, and three store ships. On board were 506 male and 192 female convicts; 160 marines with their officers, and the usual complement of crews.—Provisions, tools, implements, and materials were provided. Burdened with its load of crime, the squadron spread sail for the "Unknown Southern Land."

The expedition reached the shores of Australia in January, 1788. A sailor, named Jackson, discovered through a gap in the line of cliffs the magnificent harbor named in honor of its discoverer. The situation was preferred to that of Botany Bay; the boats were manned, and the people stepped out of them, literally under the shadow of a forest. All was wild and silent. The tents were pitched, an encampment was arranged, the axe and spade were set to work, and the English name and nation were for the first time established in Australia. On that distant shore, then clothed with dreary wounds, there now stands the capital of a great colony, a prosperous city, embelished with beautiful structures, populous and rich, and stamped with the impress of civilization. Scarcely sixty-two years, therefore, have elapsed since the birth of a colony now outrivaling, in the rapid growth of its importance, every other in the world.

But New South Wales did not spring—it struggled into prosperity. The early years of its existence were full of trouble. The qualities of its soil were not understood; the crops were scanty; the convicts were idle and greedy; the military were insubordinate; supplies arrived at different intervals, and the hopes of the settlers were depressed by the dread of famine. Scarcity and disease made havoc among them, and before four months had passed, a gallows cast its ill-omened shadow over the birth place of Sydney. A youth, only seventeen years of age, stained the infant city with crime, and was cut off "in the land of promise" by the hands of the hangman. Another miserable creature, during a time of want, swallowed eight pounds of flour cakes at a meal, and died of surfeit. Others, sharing the ignorance of more educated classes in England, conceived the idea of escape by travelling *overland* to China. They started on their journey and were never more heard of.—Probably they were killed by the natives; but possibly, also, some became domesticated among them, and relapsed into the savage state of life. Recently, it was well known, some sailors did do so, on the coast above Moreton Bay. The colony struggled for existence during many years.

A settlement was founded at Norfolk Island, to relieve Sydney from some of its convict population; but, in spite of every exertion, the century drew to a close while New South Wales was in the most unpromising condition. Deluded by dreams of sudden fortune, many spent their time in an unprofitable search for gold. One of the convicts, noticing the passion of his companions, resolved to profit by it.—With a guinea and a brass buckle he manufactured a *specimen of ore*, and declared he found it near the hills. The fraud was detected; instead of the reward he looked for, the former received a flogging, and, afterwards committing a more serious offence, ended his life on the scaffold. A contrast between the condition of the colony during the first years of its establishment with its present state, displays a remarkable result. Four years after the landing at Port Jackson, the public stock consisted of one aged stallion, two colts, sixteen cows, two calves, one ram, fifty ewes, six lambs, one boar, fourteen sows, and twenty-two pigs. At Paramatta, near Sydney, there were three hundred acres cultivated with indian corn, forty-four with wheat, six with barley, one with oats, four with vines, and eighty-six laid out in gardens, besides seventeen belonging to the soldiers.

In all, therefore, there were 118 animals fed, and 458 acres tilled. Before 1836, about 17,000,000 lbs. of wool had been shipped from New South Wales, which now contains about 7,000,000 sheep, more than 100,000 horses, nearly 1,500,000 cattle, and pigs beyond calculation. About 33,000 sheep, and 10,000 cattle are slaughtered annually, producing more than 20,000 cwt. of tallow. 180,000 acres are under cultivation; they produce nearly 2,000,000 bushels of grain, and more than 60,000 tons of potatoes, tobocco and hay. From such small beginnings has New South Wales risen to this position. A sketch of its extent and resources may explain the rapid progress.—*Sharpe's Magazine.*

A Hero.

"There is an endearing tenderness," says Washington Irving, "in the love of a mother for her son, that transcends all other affections of the heart."—We have just heard a touching illustration of the fact that the love of a son for his mother may also transcend and swallow up all other affections, at a moment, too, when he might well be pardoned for remembering only his own great trials.

Some two years ago, a young man, belonging to Philadelphia, was returning by railroad to that city, from the town of Reading, Pennsylvania. By an accident which happened to the train as it was approaching town, and while he was standing upon the platform, he was thrown off, and fell partly under the wheel of the succeeding car, and his right arm, "marrow, bone and all," was crushed to a jelly, and dropped uselessly at his side. This however was fortunately his only injury. He was a young man of determined nerve, and of the noblest spirit. He uttered no complaint—not even a groan.

When the train arrived at the depot, a carriage was immediately called, when, attended by his friends, he said to the coachman, "Drive at once to Dr. M——'s, in Walnut street."

"Hadn't you better go immediately home?" asked his friend.

"No," said he, "I don't want them to know anything about me until it is all over."

"Our hero," for he was a hero, was deaf to all the counter-remonstrances of his friend, and they drove rapidly to the house of the eminent surgeon alluded to. They were shown into the parlor, and the doctor was summoned. After an examination, "Well, my dear fellow," said the surgeon, for he was well acquainted with his patient, "you know, I suppose, what must be done?" "I do," he replied; "and it is for the purpose of having it done that I am here." "My surgical-table," said the doctor, "is below." "Can it not be done without that?" asked the sufferer. "I cannot be tied—I cannot be held. Amputate my arm here, doctor," he continued, holding out his dangling limb over the back of the sofa.—"Do it here, Doctor; I shall not flinch; I shall not interfere with your operations."

The limb was bared; two attendants, medical students in the house, were summoned; the arm was taken off above the elbow, while the patient sat as he had requested, uttering no groan, nor speaking a single word, while the operation was being performed. The dressings were applied; and, attended by his friend, the patient had reached the door, on his way to his own house, which was very near by, when he turned round to the surgeon and said, "Doctor, I should like to look at my arm once more; pray let me see it." The surgeon raised the mangled limb; the patient glanced at the bloodless hand and said, "Doctor, there is a ring upon the middle-finger of that hand; won't you take it off for me? My mother gave me that ring when she was on her death-bed. I can part with my arm, but while I live, I can't part with that ring." The ring was slipped from the cold, white finger. "Put it on that finger," said he, holding out the same finger on his left hand. As he was leaving the door, with his attendant, to enter the carriage, he said, "How shall I break this thing to my poor sister!" Is not this a true "hero," reader?—*Knickerbocker.*

"BEVARE OF THE VIDDEES."—It is said that a dashing widow recently entangled with her bewitching ringlots a rich old gentlemen of New York city, whom she induced to part with real-estate to the amount of $80,000, which sum she converted into bills of credit and dashed off to Europe on a little holliday excursion. "O, these inveigling viddees!"

GETTING YOUNG.—The lady who was forty years old at the taking of the census in 1840, reports herself at thirty-seven this year.

From the New York Spirit of the Times.

Letting her Slide, and Effects of the Same.

A TRAVELLING SKETCH.—BY THE "LITTLE 'UN."

MR. 'SPIRIT.'—Several years since, business called me South, and during my sojorn there I had occasion to pass through the (so called) 'Turpentine District' of North Carolina. There were six of us passengers in a stagecoach that was moving along at the rate of about three knots an hour, one hot morning in September, within about an hour's ride of the place where we expected to take dinner, for which we were all pretty 'sharp set,' as our previous meal hadn't been much to brag of as to quality.

I was suddenly aroused out of the usual stage-coach doze, by hearing a voice hailing the driver, and the stopping of the stage to take up two passengers. The elder whose name I afterwards learned was Bradford, was a large, square built man, with a good natured, quiet sort of expression. The younger a man of twenty-five or thirty, was tall, slim, and rather delicate looking, with a jolly, devil may care style, and a peculiar short, jerked-out sort of speech, which reminded one of the celebrated Alfred Jingle, Esq., of Pickwickian notoriety. This latter person (who was called by his friend Mac,) was the one who had stopped the stage, and whose peculiar *facon de parlee* caused us some merriment. The first was addressed to the driver as follows:—

'Hold up, driver—room for two—just in time—in with you!' *Let her slide!*'—which latter clause, alluded to the graceful, gliding motion,) he affixed to all his remarks, without regard to their hearing on the subject. Both of these individuals were, I thought, slightly elerated.

'I say, Brad, old fellow, hand her out—*let her slide!*'

Who the female alluded to was, I had little time to conjecture, for 'Brad thrust his hand into an inside pocket and drew out a 'pocket pistol' of immense size, and c'apping the muzzle, he reduced the load considerably, and passed it to 'Mac,' who followed suit, and presented the *weapon* to me, with an invitation to take a pull—cool you down—hot day—capital stuff, very—*let her slide!*' I declined, however, when he returned the 'pocket companion' to his friend, remarking—

'Dinner at old 'ooman's—lots o' dogs—bacon and indigo—hominy and whiskey. *Let her slide!*'

At the mention of the fluid, the elder drew out the 'pocket companion,' and come to a 'present arms,' with the muzzle applied to the fissure in his countenance, Mac (who, meanwhile, was becoming very communicative,) remarking—

'High old gal—six foot eight—two fifty—fourteen barrel! *Let her slide!*'

To which description, the stout man said 'Who?'

'Landlady—Hotel—Dye-house—niggers and home-spun—been there before. *Let her slide!*'

Mac received the 'pocket companion,' which he did justice to, and handed it round, with an assurance that it was 'prime stuff—take a sniffter—appetite for dinner—*let her slide!*'

In a few moments more we drove up to the Hotel; Mac, and the large pattern of a small nail (Brad,) amusing themselves with the 'pistol,' with scarcely enough remaining to *prime* with, though they were pretty well *loaded*.

As we drove up to the door, some score, at least, of miserable-looking, half-starved dogs came yelping out to meet us, snuffing and smelling about our heels as we alighted, as if it would afford them considerable gratification to sample our underpinings. Mac here broke out, (as he *histed* one of the crowd about a rod)—

'Large assortment—constantly on hand—dozen or, great gross—liberal to dealers—prime sas'ges! *Let her slide!*'

Our landlady was, as Mac had described, a large, powerful woman, who kept a dye-house and half-way house, and some half a dozen niggers. Several pieces of cloth were hanging on the fences about, I noticed, as I, with the others, passed into the dining room I hastily scanned the table to see if any '*sas'ges*' were there, for Mac's hint seemed not an improbable idea. 'That pie made o' kittens,' may be a delicate and palatable dish, but 'sas'ges' out of tough dogs we could not exactly stand!

But no such dish appeared; at the head of the table was a large dish, containing about a gallon of '*sop*,' or liquid greece, on the top of which a few dried-up pieces of bacon were floating; next, a large dish of hominy; in the middle, a decided bluish-looking loaf of cornbread was placed, which derived its azure tints from the blue dye used in the establishment, as the darky cook had evidently taken her hands from one of the dye-tubs (of which there were several in the room,) to the meal bag, without washing; at the extreme end was a pair of miserably mean-looking No. 3 mackerel, done to a crisp. We were completely disgusted with the display of a dinner for eight and we retreated to the piazza, where Bradford and Mac were holding a hurried consultation, in a low tone. They returned to the room, and Brad, addressing the landlady said—

'Old 'ooman! what's the p-pr-price of dinner?'

'Fifty cents,' was the reply.

'That's four d-dollars,' said Brad. 'Now what'll you t-ta-take for the entire s-s-spread, fixins and all?'

'Seven dollars,' was the reply.

Brad immediately handed out a very suspicious-looking $10 on a Mississippi bank, and received an equally dubious looking $3 in return, when he and Mac suddenly grasped the four corners of the table-cloth, and hoisting it clear of the table, Mac sung out—

'Now, then, here she goes—stand from under—one two, three! *Let her slide!*'

'Let her slide' they did, too, dishes, cloth, blue bread, and all, out of the window! The smash was the signal for a regular stampede of dogs, who were soon swallowing the eatables, and fighting among themselves, which was pretty music, together with the yar! yars! of the niggers, and our roars at Mac, as the enraged landlady fastened on him, and before we could prevent it, soused his head several times into a dye-tub close by, filled with a blue liquid!

We all made tracks for the stage, Bradford handed the driver the remaining $3, telling him to 'start the wagon.'

Mac had escaped from the grasp of the 'old 'ooman,' and as we drove off, minus our dinners, Mac was wiping his face with his handkerchief, and exclaiming—

'*Dye* is cast'—dyed on the 15th inst.—sudden and unexpected—blue—deeply and darkly—dyed in the wool—fast colors—warranted to wash—liquid hair dye—deed of darkest dye—'twere well done—'twere done quickly—high old gal—*let her slide.*'

Mac was now getting pathetic and patriotic (of course owing to the liquid blue, though he had just drained the 'pistol' of the other liquid.)

''Twere vain to tell thee—all I feel—friends, countrymen and lovers—him have I offended—no, d—n it, *her*—what's banished—but set free—feller cit'zens—called t'gether—'portant 'casion—d' d' da—n the in ind indigo—*let her slide!*' and Mac fell over into the arms of Bradford, completely done up, with *liquid*. He fell into a troubled sleep, and occasionally he would murmur—high old gal—d—n the indigo—beautifully blue—deep blue sea—*Let her slide!*'

TERRITORY OF UTAH.—Accounts from the Mormons in the Great Salt Lake Valley, estimate the population of Utah at about 30,500. It was expected that this year's emigration would swell the number to 40,000. The population of Salt Lake City is about 5,000.

Last year $6,000 was sent to the old States and to Europe, to assist persons of their faith in emigrating westward; and this year $500,000 has been raised to be devoted to the same purpose. It is deposited with trustees, and loaned in small sums at 7 per cent. It is believed that at least 1,000 persons died in attempting to cross the Plains last summer.

The wheat crop of last season in the Salt Lake Valley is estimated at 500,000 to 1,000,000 bushels.

It is supposed that the Mormons will continue the construction of their immense temple next summer.

As to slavery, the number of black persons among the Mormons is represented as very small. Perhaps there are a hundred in the entire Valley—persons brought in and still living with their former masters. But they are said to be not regarded as slaves.

WHERE ARE THE WESTERN ISLANDS.—This question is asked daily by many, since the anxiety about the Atlantic has risen. The Philadelphia Inquirer says:

We may state that Fayal, one of the Azores, or Western Islands, is in 38 deg. 31 min. N. and 28 deg. 42 min. of W. longitude. The Azores or Western Islands are nine in number, and are a group in the Atlantic, between 25 and 30 deg. W. longitude, and 37 and 40 deg. N. lat.—and about 900 west of Portugal. Their names are St. Maria, St. Michael, Terceira, St. George, Graciosa, Fayal, Pico, Flores Corro. They are seen at great distances, one of them having a very high mountain, called Pico, or the peak of the Azores. St. Michael is the largest island, but Fayal is understood to have the best harbor.

For the Journal.

Beside a cold dream, in a dark shaded glade,
The child dies of song, the bird whist his notes;
His harp soon shall hush, and its harmony flee,
And silent and mute, owing to you willow tree.

'Tis deep in the wilds of an *unfriendly* dell,
The heart that is vanquish'd, now bids thee *farewell!*
Yet the fair bud of Hope in this bosom once reign'd—
But the dread Sirocblew, and its beauty hath wain'd.

When the sweet Queen of Spring, her gay mantle shall spread,
And flowers long wither'd, spring back from the dead,
Oh, think of him then, as mid roses you stray,
So richly perfumed by the sweet breath of May.

Oh, fairest of women, with a heart free of guile,
Bestow on the minstrel thy loveliest smile,
And sorrow will vanish—his spirit then long,
To plume its last flight on the wings of this song.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 14. VALENTINE.

Truth is mighty—so is cheese—
Fancy 's flighty—so are fleas.

THE FOUR GREAT STATES.—The complete census returns of Ohio give her a population of only 1,983,-140—a full hundred thousand less than was expected. This makes her increase in ten years 463,973; while Pennsylvania has increased, during the same period, about 600,000. We have yet to hear from six Pennsylvania counties—all of them among the most thriving in the State; but there is no doubt that our population will amount to fully 2,325,000. We are now enabled to make a comparative statement of the population and increase of the four great States of the Union—New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Virginia:

	1840.	1850.	Increased.	Inc. per ct.
New York	2,428,921	3,099,249	670,328	27½
Pennsylvania	1,724,033	2,325,000	600,967	34¾
Ohio	1,519,467	1,983,140	463,673	30½
Virginia	1,239,797	1,428,863	189,066	15¼

Here we have the Old Keystone even ahead of Ohio, and showing a per centage of increase which may make her neighbors, North, South, East and West, stand aside. It will be interesting to look a little further back—say as far as 1820, when Virginia was the second State of the Union, and compare the growth of these four States from that period:

	1820.	1850.	Increase in 30 yrs.	Inc. per cent.
New York	1,372,812	3,099,249	1,726,437	126
Pennsylvania	1,049,459	2,325,000	1,275,542	121
Ohio	581,431	1,983,140	1,401,706	240
Virginia	1,065,279	1,428,863	363,484	34

Pennsylvania, from having been the third State in the Union, is now the second, and has gained on N. York in the last ten years. Virginia, from having been the second State (in 1810 she was the first) has now become the fourth, and by 1860, from present appearances, she will be the sixth, as Indiana and Illinois are rapidly overtaking her.—*Phil. Bull.*

Malleable Iron.

This branch of useful manufactures is probably prosecuted to a greater extent in this city than in any other part of the country; a recent authentic account stating that but two establishments of the kind existed in all New England, and those two in Massachusetts; and we have no information of their existing in any great numbers elsewhere. In a statement of a late number of a scientific work, it is said that the common grey Pig Iron may be used in its manufacture; but we are assured by persons well skilled and long used to making it, that it is not so, and that it requires pig iron of a peculiar quality, containing certain elements not known to exist in more than three or four places where iron ore is found. The Pig Iron is submitted to a melting heat until it is in a state of fusion, when it is refined through the action of an air furnace, until all impurities are separated from it; it is then poured into moulds of the required shapes for the articles intended to be made. After cleaning the castings of the sand which adheres to them, they are placed in the annealing furnace, packed in metalic oxide, and submitted to nearly a white heat for several successive days. These are the prominent features of its manufacture. Some assert that the common grey pig originally contains no carbon, and that the carbon visible in the manufacture of it is given by the action of the air furnace, and afterwards divested of it by the annealing process. This we understand to be a mooted question, not only with scientific men, but with practical manufacturers. The subject, now under consideration by one or two gentlemen of this city, who are making an analysis of it, and will doubtless render a reliable opinion.

As to the uses to which malleable iron is put, few can estimate their number and value—gas and hot air pipe fittings; scale work, stove trimmings, bell fixtures, entire shoe kits, ferules, hoes and rakes, entire harness trimmings, a great variety of trimming about carriages, tin workers' machines, coffee mill trimmings, and in fact almost every conceivable article made from iron. The members of a firm engaged in its manufacture in this city, were induced about a year ago, to enumerate those that came immediately under their observation, and they reached the almost incredible number of 1,720, and they now estimate the number at not less than 2000.—*Newark Advertiser, 5th.*

Mrs. Partington wants to know—

Whether Mason & Dixon's *line* was a line of stage coaches or steam packets?

What kind of curiosities does President Fillmore's Cabinet contain?

Whether the Powder Magazine contains any good reading on the subject of ladies' dresses?

Whether the Pope is going to *roam* all over the world before he dies?

Whether his bulls are as ferocious as ever?

Were the *liberty poles* which were recently cut to pieces in Paris, the last of that noble race?

Is the U. S. Mint any better for juleps than the common mint?

Has the "Double Eagle" two pair of wings or not?

Do dead letters ever revive after reaching the General Post Office?

Do navigators have to double their capes in latitudes—or is it only in cold regions?

YANKEE CLOCKS.—We are not aware of any branch of the manufactures of this country more curious and more flourishing than that of Yankee clocks, carried on so extensively in the State of Connecticut. These are now a very different article from the old wooden clock, so long a standing jest against "the land of steady habits." There are things connected with this clock manufacture that are astonishing—the number sold, and the cheapness of them—of those that are good time-keepers.—One person alone, Mr. Jerome, of Connecticut, manufactures more than one hundred and fifty thousand annually, and there are manufactured annually in the State from three to four hundred thousand.—There are several qualities—some first rate time-keepers, for five or six dollars, made of brass, and they go more than eight days. It is rather a puzzle how such a clock, which is really neat and well finished, can be afforded at such a price; and the only solution of the matter is, that the works are all made by machinery, which cuts them very rapidly, and with mathematical precision. And hence their cheapness, as well as their correctness.

CALIFORNIA LUCK.—An Eastern paper says—"On the steamer Bunker Hill, a chap came passenger, who was returning home from California, with a WHISTLING MONKEY. It must make up a queer looking mouth."

FARM FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale an excellent Farm of about 150 acres, some choice land, located near Strickland's Depot, W. & R. R. Road, it being the land on which J. W. Lewis formerly resided. If not disposed of at private sale, will be sold at public auction, in the town of Wilmington, on Thursday, March 6th. WM. A. GWYER.
Feb. 14.—23-2t

D. McMILLAN. S. DAVIS.
McMILLAN & DAVIS,
DEALERS IN *Dry Goods, Groceries and Provisions,*
Corner of North Water and Chestnut Streets, Wilmington N. C.
Feb. 14th, 1851 23

DUGALD McMILLAN,
INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions, Office corner of North Water and Chestnut Streets, Wilmington, N.C.
The usual prompt attention given to all business in his line.
Feb. 14th, 1851 23

JUST Received.—25 bbls. Sugar; 15 bags Coffee; 25 boxes Goshen Cheese; 35 bbls. Flour; 18 bags Buckwheat; 10 kegs Goshen Butter; 10 bbls. Champagne Cider; 20 bbls. Whiskey; 10 boxes Tobacco. For sale by
Z. H. GREENE.

IRISH Potatoes.—Just received, 30 bbls. Yellow Planting Potatoes; 10 do. Mercer Potatoes; 10 do. Red Potatoes; and constantly kept on hand a good supply, at
Z. H. GREENE.

PLOUGHS.—12 No. 11½ Ploughs; 12 No 60 Ploughs; 12 No. 10½ Ploughs; 12 No. 14 do.
A supply of the above constantly on hand, and for sale low by
Z. H. GREENE.

Wilmington Prices Current.

Reported for the Journal.

BACON, per pound—			
Hams	9	a	10
Middlings	7½	a	8
Shoulders	7½	a	8
Sides, smoked	9	a	9½
Sides, dry salted	7½	a	8
Western	7½	a	8
BEANS, per bush.			
White		a	
BEESWAX,			
Per pound	19	a	20
BUTTER,			
Per pound	20	a	23
BEEF, per bbl.			
N. Mess	12 50	a	14 00
Do. Prime	7 00	a	9 00
BEEF CATTLE,			
Per 100 lbs.	4 00	a	5 50
CORN,			
Per bushel	60	a	75
Meal, bush.	90	a	1 00
COFFEE, per lb.			
Rio	12	a	12½
St. Domingo	11	a	11½
Laguyra	12	a	12½
Cuba	00	a	00
Java	14	a	15
CANDLES, per lb.			
Tallow	12½	a	14
Sperm	45	a	50
Adamantine	23	a	20
EGGS, per doz.	18	a	20
FEATHERS,			
Per pound	00	a	40
FLOUR, per barrel.			
Northern	6 00	a	8 00
Baltimore	5 50	a	6 00
HAY, per 100 lbs.			
Neuse River		a	80
N. Carolina	1 00	a	1 07½
IRON, per lb.	4½	a	5½
LARD, per lb.			
No. Carolina	8	a	8½
Western, nom.		a	
LIME, per barrel.			
Thomastown		a	1 00
LUMBER, River, per M.			
Floor. B'ds	11 00	a	
Wide do		a	
Scantling		a	0 00
LIQUORS, per gallon.			
N. E. Rum	30	a	34
Gin		a	35
Whiskey, rec		a	
Do. N.O. do		a	30
Do. Old Nick, 00		a	75
Apple Brandy, 35		a	40
Peach do. none		a	00
MOLASSES, per gall.			
Cuba	00	a	19
Porto Rico		a	25
MACKEREL, per bbl.			
No. 1	0 00	a	11 00
No. 2	0 62	a	10 00
No. 3	6 00	a	7 00
MULLETS,			
Per barrel	4 50	a	5 00
NAILS, per lb.	4	a	5
OATS, per bushel.			
Prime	00	a	00
Mixed	00	a	00
Inferior	00	a	00
PEAS, per bushel.			
Field	00	a	00
PORK, per barrel.			
Mess	00	a	00
Prime	00	a	00
Rump	00	a	00
Shoulders	00	a	00
POTATOES.			
Irish	00	a	00
Sweet	00	a	00
POULTRY.			
Chickens, live	15	a	20
Do. dead	15	a	25
Turkeys, live	00	a	00
Do. dead	00	a	00
RICE, per 100 lbs.			
Clean, cask	3 12½	a	3 25
Rough, bush	00	a	00
SALT, per bushel.			
Alum	20	a	25
Liv'l sack	75	a	80
SOAP, per lb.	4	a	6
SHINGLES, per M.			
Common	1 75	a	2 00
Contract	0 00	a	4 50
STEEL, per lb.	12	a	25
STAVES, per M.			
W. O. barrel, rough		a	15 00
Ash Head	0 00	a	00 00
R. O. hhd., dressed		a	15 00
Do. rough		a	12 00
SUGAR, per pound.			
New Orleans	6	a	7½
Porto Rico	6	a	7½
St. Croix	7	a	8½
Loaf	10	a	11
TIMBER, per M.			
Shipping	0 00	a	0 00
Mill, prime	0 00	a	0 00
Do. ord'y	6 00	a	0 00
Do. inf'r		a	3 50
TALLOW			
Per pound	7	a	8
WINES, per gallon.			
Madeira	70	a	5 00
Port	1 25	a	4 00
Malaga	40	a	60
Tar, per bbl.	2 25	a	
Yellow Dip	3 00	a	3 10
White Dip		a	
Tar	2 25	a	
Pitch	0 00	a	1 12½
Rosin, No. 1		a	
Do. No. 2	0 00	a	0 00
Do. No. 3	00	a	
Spirits Turp., per gallon		a	28
Varnish, per gal.	20	a	22
OIL, per gallon.			
Sperm	1 00	a	1 40
Linseed, N C		a	
Neats Foot	00	a	0 50
PEAS, per bushel.			
Ground	90	a	1 12½
Black Eye		a	75
Cow	65	a	70
PORK, per barrel.			
Nor. Mess	13 50	a	14 00
Do. Prime	11 00	a	11 50
Fresh, per lb.		a	6½
POTATOES.			
Irish, bbl.	3 00	a	3 50
Sweet, bush.	60	a	60
POULTRY.			
Chickens, live	15	a	20
Do. dead	15	a	25
Turkeys, live	60	a	80
Do. dead	60	a	1 00
RICE, per 100 lbs.			
Clean, cask	3 12½	a	3 25
Rough, bush	00	a	80
SALT, per bushel.			
Alum	20	a	25
Liv'l sack	75	a	80
SOAP, per lb.	4	a	6
SHINGLES, per M.			
Common	1 75	a	2 50
Contract	0 00	a	4 50
STEEL, per lb.	12	a	25
STAVES, per M.			
W. O. barrel, rough		a	15 00
Ash Head	0 00	a	00 00
R. O. hhd., dressed		a	15 00
Do. rough		a	12 00
SUGAR, per pound.			
New Orleans	6	a	7½
Porto Rico	6	a	7½
St. Croix	7	a	8½
Loaf	10	a	11
TIMBER, per M.			
Shipping	0 00	a	0 00
Mill, prime	0 00	a	0 00
Do. ord'y	6 00	a	0 00
Do. inf'r		a	3 50
TALLOW			
Per pound	7	a	8
WINES, per gallon.			
Madeira	70	a	5 00
Port	1 25	a	4 00
Malaga	40	a	60

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, are always sold in the water, and are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on Lumber, 80 cents to $1 per M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 cents per barrel. *For dry Virgin or mixed Turpentine, a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.

Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel	30	a	$ 35
Spirits Turpentine	00	a	55
Rice, per 100 pounds, gross	00	a	15
Cotton, per bale		a	1 50
Cotton goods and yarns, per foot		a	6
Flaxseed, per cask	00	a	90
Ground Peas, per bushel		a	90
Lumber, per M	5 00	a	7 00

TO PHILADELPHIA.

Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel	30	a	35
Spirits Turpentine	00	a	55
Ground Peas, per bushel		a	8
Lumber, per M	4 00	a	5 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per cubic foot	6	a	0

TO BOSTON.

Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel	40	a	45
Spirits Turpentine	00	a	65
Lumber, per M	7 50	a	8 00

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 13, 1851.

BEEF CATTLE.—18 head of stall fed Beef, taken by our butchers, at 6½c. per lb., nett, cash. It was a prime article. The average amount was $30 42 per head.

BACON—The receipts of Bacon continue very light, and sales of a prime article, in lots, at 10½ cents per lb. for hams. See table for prices.

CORN—Received 6,400 bushels of yellow corn from Baltimore; 1300 bushels sold at 72½ a 75 cents per bushel; 3,400 at 69 cents, and the balance at about 70 cents per bushel, all cash. MEAL—300 bushels bolted Meal, selling at $1 per bushel.

HAY—100 bales North River Hay sold at 80 cents per 100 lbs., 90 days.

LARD—Continues very scarce, and our figures could be readily realized.

LUMBER—Sale of one raft of river flooring boards at $11 per M.

MOLASSES—Received from Cuba 260 hhds. and 12 tierces; selling from wharf at 19 cents per gallon, in lots to suit.

NAVAL STORES—Our report of last Thursday left the market in an improved condition for crude Turpentine, and transactions have since been confined within quotations given on that day. The sales of the week foot up about 3,522 bbls., at $2 05 a $2 10 for soft; and $1 30 a $1 35 for hard Turpentine per bbl. of 280 lbs.—closing to-day with sales of 1,696 barrels at $2 05 for soft; and $1 30 a $1 35 for hard, and quick at lowest figures. *Spirits Turpentine*—Sales of about 361 barrels during the week at 27, 27½ a 28c. per gall. Holders are now asking higher rates, say 30 cents—29 cents has been offered and refused. *Rosin*—Sales of about 500 bbls. Common, at 90 cents per bbls. *Tar*—Sales of 678 bbls. at $2 25 per bbl.

OATS—1,350 bushels Oats, from Baltimore, selling in lots at 60 cents per bushel.

PORK—Fresh Pork selling at market at $6 a $6 50 per 100 lbs.

RICE—Small sales Clean Rice at quotations. No Rough offering. Crop of rough is believed to be nearly all disposed of.

STAVES—Sales of 8,000 White Oak Bbl. Staves at $15 per M.; 5,000 Red Oak Hhd. do. at $15; and a small lot of latter at $12 per M.

SHINGLES—Sales of Contract Cypress Shingles at $4 50 per M. Also, Common Cypress at $2 50 do.; and a few thousand inferior do. at $1 75 per M.

SALT—Sale of 400 sacks Salt, for another market, at 75 cents per sack, cash.

TIMBER—This article arrives slowly, and sells about as fast as it reaches market, at prices ranging within our figures. See table.

FREIGHTS—Have declined 5 cents per barrel, and are dull at the decline. See table.

EXCHANGE—North, ¼ per cent. prem.; South, ¾ do. do.

Sales at Auction on 11th inst.—22 bales North Carolina sheaf Oats at 80 cents per 100 lbs.; and 23 bales North Carolina Hay at $1 to $1 07½ per 100 lbs

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Commercial.

NEWBERN, Feb. 11.—NAVAL STORES.—Yellow dip $2 10 a $2 15; scrape, $1 40. Tar, $1 25. Corn, $3 75 a $4 per bbl. Meal, $1 per bushel. Pork, 6½c. Bacon, 8½c. Lard, 9½c. Sweet Potatoes, 45 to 50c.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 11.—Flour $4 50. Corn meal 2 87½ a $3. Rye flour $3 75. Wheat 98c. to $1 10. Corn 59 a 67c. Oats 43 a 45c. Rio Coffee, 11 a 11½c. Whiskey, 24½ a 25½c. per gallon.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 6 P. M.—Flour $4 75 a $5. Corn Meal $3 12½. Rye flour $3 94. Yellow Corn 67 cts. Oats 44 a 47c. Rye 85c. Mess Pork $12 a $12½; Prime $9 25. Lard 8½c. Rice 3¼ a 3 9-16c. Whiskey 24 a 25½c.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11, 6 P. M.—Flour $4 50 a $4 57½. Corn Meal $2 87. Wheat 1 a $1 03. Corn 60 a 67c. Oats 43 a 46c. Rye 78c. Mess Pork $13; Prime $9 56. Lard 8¼ a 8½c. Rio Coffee 11¼ a 11½c. Rice 3½c. The Cotton market is dull; no sales; prices declining. Whiskey 23 a 25 cents per gallon.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Naval Stores—Turpentine comes in very slowly, and nearly all the recent sales have been made previous to arrival—we notice sales of 5 a 600 bbls. North County, not yet received, at $2 87½ per 280 lbs. at which the market is firm; 800 Tar, for export, $1 75 a $1 81½ in yard; 600 White Rosin, $2 50 a $3 75; 200 do. $2 a $2½ per 280 lb.; 275 No. 2, $1 67½; 200 North County common, $1 25 in yard; and 600 Wilmington, $1 45 delivered. Spirits Turpentine is very quiet, and we have only to note sales of 150 bbls. at 35½, and 150 in lots, at 38 cents, cash.

BOSTON, Feb. 8.—Naval Stores.—The stock of Spirits Turpentine continues quite light. We notice further sales of 100 bbls. at 39 a 40c. per gallon, cash, and 42c., 6 mos.—For tar there has been more inquiry and sales of 450 bbls. Wilmington at $2 per bbl, 6 mos. Common Rosin and Pitch are scarce and wanted.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 11.—Bacon 9 a 10; Bagging 15 a 20; Cotton 10½ a 11½; Corn 85 a 90; Coffee 13 a 14; Flour 5¼ a 6¼; Feathers 28 a 30; Flaxseed $1 50; Lard 8½ a 9; Molasses 27 a 30; Oats 60 a 70; Sack Salt $1 50; do. alum 40 a 50.

The only article worth

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, FEB. 10, 1851.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe county, N. C.
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
Dr. SHERWOOD, Strickland's Depot, Duplin county.
S. S. KOONCE, Richland, Onslow county.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.
C. P. WOODELL, Whiteville, Columbus county.
VOLNEY B. PALMER is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the Journal, in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, and receipt for payment for the same.

For the Journal.

MR. EDITOR—The following poetry I have found in my Scrap Book of 1841, and thinking it not inappropriate, send it to you for re-publication. You will perceive that it was written when Ex-President J. Q. ADAMS offered in the House of Representatives a petition for a dissolution of the Union. It is nervous, eloquent, and patriotic, and breathes that love and veneration for the Constitution and the Union which should pervade every American bosom; but I doubt not, if the author has lived to witness the repeated aggressions upon one of the parties to that Union, if the same fiery and patriotic pen would not *now* be wielded in favor of what he *then* so earnestly deprecated. LONG CREEK.

Dissolve the Union! who would part
The chain that binds us heart to heart?
Each link was forged by sainted sires
Amid the Revolution's fires:
And cooled, oh, where so rich a flood—
In Warren's and in Sumpter's blood.

Dissolve the Union! Be like France,
Where terror reared his bloody lance;
And man became Destruction's child,
And woman, in her passions wild,
Danced in the life's-blood of her Queen,
Beside the dreadful guillotine!

Dissolve the Union! Yes, you may,
Poor counterparts of noble clay,
When mind shall wander with the brute
And thistles bear Hesperion fruit:
And Hell, in her red arches, be
A welcome Heaven to such as ye.

Dissolve the Union! Roll away
The spangled flag of glory's day;
Blot out the hist'ry of the brave,
And desecrate each patriot's grave;
And then, above the wreck of years,
Quaff an eternity of tears.

Dissolve the Union! Can it be
That they who speak such words are free:
Great God! did any die to save
Such sordid wretches from the grave—
When breast to breast, and hand to hand,
Our patriot fathers freed our land!

Dissolve the Union! Ho! forbear!
The sword of Damocles is there:
Cut but the hair, and earth shall know
A darker, deadlier tale of wo,
Than History's crimson page has told
Since Nero's ear in blood was roll'd.

Dissolve the Union! Speak, ye hills,
Ye everlasting mountains cry;
Speak out, ye streams and mingling rills,
And Ocean roar in agony:
Dead heroes! leap from glory's sod,
And shield the manor of your God!

Dissolve the Union! Who is he
Whose hand would deal the damning blow?
Degenerate Adams, can it be?
Or has an Archer rank so low?
Oh, no! Oh, no! Then blot the page,
'Twas but the idle threat of age.

Later from California.

Arrival of the Steamers Pacific and Georgia.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 6.—The steamer Pacific, from Chagres, arrived here to-day. She brings two hundred and fifty passengers, and dates from San Francisco to January 1, being two weeks later.

The general news from California presents nothing of very stirring interest.

Horace Smith has been elected Mayor of Sacramento City, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mayor Biglow.

The chances of Col. Fremont for election are becoming more doubtful. He has published an address to the people, in which he vindicates his character from the charges preferred against him.

The state of morals is growing worse. Murders and robberies are of very frequent occurrence, and peaceable citizens, especially in the mining districts, are in much danger.

The Custom-House at Monterey has been robbed of twenty thousand dollars. No clue yet to the money or thieves.

A large crowd is now on the levee, waiting the arrival of Jenny Lind, who is coming up on board the Falcon. The excitement is intense.

Arrival of the Empire City.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 7—8 P. M.—The steamer Empire City arrived here this afternoon. She brings two hundred and ten passengers, and about one million dollars' worth of gold dust. Her dates are from San Francisco to January 1st being two weeks later.

The news from the Isthmus is unimportant.

A fire had occurred at Laguna, which destroyed eighty houses, besides other property to a considerable amount.

The health of California has greatly improved, and the weather was very fine.

The depredations by the Indians continue very annoying. Many of the miners have been compelled to leave their places in consequence of the depredations.

The cholera has entirely disappeared from California.

Serious apprehensions are entertained for the safety of the steamer Panama, which had, at last accounts, been out twenty-eight days.

The Georgia has been totally destroyed by fire.—No lives lost.

The steamers California and Northerner have both arrived safe, with all on board.

The election of an United States Senator appears to be the all-engrossing topic of conversation. Among the whigs Edward Bazant and John Wethered are prominently spoken of as candidates, and with the democrats John B. Weller, P. W. Hallock, J. W. George and Col. Fremont are named. The latter, however, stands no chance if the plurality rule is resorted to in the election. The impression strongly prevails that a whig will be chosen.

The Legislature meets at San Jose on the 6th Feb.

The Empire City brings Kingston dates to the 31st Jan. The cholera was decreasing.

A serious riot had taken place at St. Davids, by which several lives were lost.

Business in California generally is steady and healthy. All kinds of produce in abundance, and prices of flour, provisions, &c., declining, though quotations do not differ much from previous accounts.

TERRIBLE SUICIDE.—Mr. Henry Picard, keeper of a grocery store at Elizabeth City, in this State, committed suicide on the 28th ult. The Pioneer says:

It seems that in his desperate resolution to destroy his life, Mr. P. first attempted to cut his throat, and inflicted upon himself a frightful wound; failing in this, he took down a gun, put the muzzle in his mouth, and attempted to blow out his brains—but it would not go off. He finally seized a canister of powder, to which he applied a torch, and a terrible explosion followed, tearing open the windows and shattering everything in its way. The unfortunate victim of his own rashness was found in a shockingly mutilated condition, but not yet dead! He lingered until the next day, when he was released from his agonizing pains by death. In the upper story of the house his children were asleep; and but for the explosion finding free vent through the lower windows and doors, they must have shared a common fate.—Intemperance, superinduced by domestic troubles, is assigned as the cause.

NO ELECTION OF U. S. SENATOR.—COLUMBUS, (O.,) Feb. 5.—The Legislative Convention has adjourned *sine die*, without being able to elect a United States Senator.

PHYSICAL DIFFICULTY.—Putting a blister on a hedge-hog.

From the Boston Post, Feb. 5.

The Senatorial Question—Coalitions—Foreign Intervention"—Neutrality of Whigism—Charles Sumner.

The Senatorial question, which has occupied so much the attention of legislators and the public, is still undecided. The tenth ballot finds us precisely where the first left us. A small band of democrats in the house, faithful to their old professions of attachment to the Union, have thus far preserved us from utter disgrace in the eyes of the nation. All honor to these noble patriots for this devotion to their principles!

In this contest, however, it must be admitted, separations have been effected and lines drawn wholly unexpected, and such as greatly threaten our future supremacy in the State. Be the result of the pending contest in the house now what it may, that combination which gave us the victory in November last can hardly be brought effectively into the field again. If the free-soilers are disappointed of *their* senator, the majority of them will not be in haste for another alliance with the democratic party; and, if successful, a large fraction, possibly a majority, of our friends will become disgusted, or decline action in concert with those who have attempted their denationalization. In either event, therefore, we see not how the democracy can hope to maintain its present ascendency. It surely cannot by electing Charles Sumner senator; it may by defeating him, inasmuch as there is a recuperative principle in *right-doing* which greatly compensates for the loss of extraneous power. For this reason we have labored, and shall continue to labor, for the defeat of the free-soil candidate. Better for us, and better for the country, to be unrepresented than misrepresented in the Senate of the United States, and doubly so if for this the democratic party is to be held responsible.

A justification for this senatorial coalition is attempted in some quarters, we notice, by reference to coalitions in this and some other States between the whig and free-soil parties, and between the democrats and free-soilers. In reply to this, it is sufficient to say that other coalitions prove nothing, unless it can be shown that good has resulted from their formation. We should be glad to be informed of a single instance in which a coalition between the free-soilers and *any* political party has resulted in the first streak of benefit to the country. We believe no instance can be pointed out. We had some hope—faint, indeed—that such would be the case with us last fall, because the objects of the Union were then clearly defined, and we believe universally understood. How wofully we *may* be disappointed, the present condition of things rather too clearly indicates.

But suppose for a moment that coalitions in some instances may have proved beneficial: that furnishes no argument in favor of one *now* on the choice of a United States senator. Precedents are worth nothing in this matter. Every case must stand upon its own merits. A union on State affairs might have been advisable, inasmuch as those uniting professed to have had similar objects in view; but it by no means follows that the same parties can consistently or honorably unite on a question in which the objects and aims are entirely different. This clearly is the case in the instance under consideration. The democratic party hold, perhaps, not one important opinion in common with Charles Sumner. He is a whig and a free-soiler, and ultra in both. As a whig in the Senate, he would vote for any and every whig measure that might come up; and as a free-soiler, his vote would be for continued agitation on the question of slavery, and, for aught that is known to the contrary, even for disunion, could that question, in any form, make its way into Congress. With these facts before us, we see not how any democrat can justify himself in contributing to the success of an artful as well as a most deadly opponent. Whig coalitions with free-soilers can be no rule for us. The whig party can bear the infusion of any folly or any inconsistency without injury; it has an elasticity commensurate with every shade of opinion. It can denounce slavery, the South, and Southern men, and yet *vote* for the prince of slaveholders. It votes for a Mann, a Fowler, and a Scudder, but is just now shockingly distrissed at the idea of seeing Charles Sumner in the Senate! The great body of the whigs in the three congressional districts referred to threw their whole souls into the election in favor of the successful candidates, but in the house and senate utterly repudiate Charles Sumner, who is not one whit more a free-soiler than either of the individuals above named! It denounces Webster, while it holds in real or pretended admiration the President of the United States, and, to complete the absurdity of its pretensions to consistency, charges the democracy with the wickedness of uniting with the free-soilers, while doing or attempting to do the same thing itself in every State north of Mason & Dixon's line. This does no injury to the whig party. It is what we expect from it. Not so with the democratic party. Our existence rests upon the unity and universality of our principles. These are as broad as our jurisdiction, and as deep as the wants of a great people. If we prove recreant to these, from that moment we cease to be the democratic party. What, therefore, the whigs can do with impunity, will, if done by the democracy, insure its defeat or work its annihilation. *We cannot swallow Charles Sumner and survive the process of digestion.*

That those of our old friends who are advocating a union on Charles Sumner, feel painfully conscious of the absurdity of their course, is shown by a manifest unwillingness on their part to tolerate freedom of speech in relation to the matter. Men in our ranks, once frank and free with us in consultations, now seem restive; and some few of our brother editors complain of our cotemporaries in other States for presuming to offer an opinion adverse to the election of a free-soil senator. When before were democrats ever heard complaining of "*foreign interference*" because the political action of the party became the subject of discussion among ourselves? Has it not ever been the course of the democratic press to comment with perfect freedom on the action of the party, as well in the remoter States of the Union as in our own? The present is the first instance on record, within our knowledge, when our friends in other States have been denounced for offering an opinion on a matter in which they have as much at stake as we ourselves. It shows that "there is something rotten in Denmark," when any body of men contemplate the perpetration of a public act under the ban of silence imposed by themselves. This course is entirely new to the democratic party; and we suspect the *article* is of whig origin, and was imported from Zeno Scudder's district, where whig objections to the election of that immaculate free-soiler were pronounced contraband, and the perpetrators read out of the party!

We object to Mr. Sumner for the same reasons that influenced us in opposition to Orin Fowler, Horace Mann, and Zeno Scudder. All are whigs and all free-soilers, and, as such, have no claims on the democratic party. We object, further, to this amalgamation for another reason. The purpose, if carried out, will give the lie to all our former professions of nationality. It will reduce us here in Massachusetts to the lowest stage of sectionalism, and to all intents and purposes cut us off from that brotherhood which has justly been our party boast for more than half a century. And all for what? We will not say for a few petty State offices—for we are determined to think better of our old friends; perhaps for a few much-needed State reforms. If this be it, we admit the desirableness of these reforms, but beg leave to say, in our judgment, we are paying too dear for the benefits sought. We can live honorably under a few bad or unequal laws, that are such against our consent; but can we in honor hold up our heads after having bartered away our principles?—The thing is impossible. Voting for Sumner is going over to the free-soil party, and profession and asseveration to the contrary will not weigh a feather in the judgment of the great democratic party beyond the limits of Massachusetts, nor within her borders with those who adhere in good faith to the old articles of our democratic creed. For these and other reasons, obvious on a moment's reflection, we trust the little band of heroes in the house will to the end *stand by their principles, and defeat every attempt to impose on us a free-soiler in the Senate of the United States.*

NINE STEAM LINES.—There are now propositions before Congress for the establishment of nine prominent steam lines, besides several others of more or less importance. These are—

1. The line of steamships to Africa; 2. From San Francisco to Shang-Hai and Canton, touching at the Sandwich Islands; 3. From Philadelphia to Liverpool; 4. From Philadelphia to Rio de Janeiro; 5. From Philadelphia to Antwerp; 6. From Norfolk to Gibraltar; 7. From Baltimore and Norfolk to the Mediterranean and Africa; 8. From New Orleans to Vera Cruz and the Coatzacoalcos; and 9, from Tehuantepec to San Francisco.

Let Me Smile While I Can.

Let me smile while I can—there are moments of sorrow,
Which steal o'er the heart like a cloud o'er the day;
And dimmed for a while is the sunshine of gladness,
And tears follow fast as the rain from the spray.

Let me smile while I can—there are moments of sorrow,
The flowers are always entwined with the thorns,
And how often is the same evening sky lowers,
Which dawned on the brightest and loveliest of morns.

Let me smile while I can—why should we deplore them,
The dead who are gone to their long silent home,
We know not how soon the eyes that weep o'er them,
May shed the same bitter drops o'er our tomb.

Let me smile while I can—there are moments of sorrow,
Too numerous by far for our moments of joy—
And none from the past or the present may borrow
One hour unmixed with grief's bitter alloy.

Where Dwell the Dead?

Where do they dwell? 'Neath grassy mounds by daises,
Lillies, and yellow-cups of fairest gold;
Near the gray-grown walls, where in wild, tortuous mazes,
Old clustering ivy wreathless in many a fold;
Where in real summer noons
Fresh leaves are rustling,
Where 'neath large autumn moons
Young birds are nestling—
Do they dwell there?

Where do they dwell? In sullen waters, lying
On beds of purple sea-flowers newly sprung;
Where the mad whirlpool's wind and ceaseless sighing,
Frets sloping banks by dark green reads o'erhung:
Where by the torrent's swell,
Crystal stones glitter,
While sounds the heavy bell
Over the river—
Do they dwell there?

No: for in these they slumber to decay,
And their remembrance with their life departs;
They have a home—nor dark, nor far away—
Their proper home—within our faithful hearts;
There happy spirits wed,
Loving forever;
There dwell with us, the dead,
Parting—ah, never—
There they do dwell!

From the Dublin Nation.

Rhymes for the Landlorded.

TENANT RIGHT.

"Idle rascal! on your lands
See the rank weeds growing;
While you sit, with folded hands,
Weeds, more weeds, are sowing:
Clean the ground, man! till and sow."
But—"Who will have the reaping?"
Labor's hand is ever slow,
Tyrants' granaries heaping.

Idler! make the land his own—
He'll not shirk the weeding;
Right assured—'tis that alone
Not the lash, he's needing.
Then he'll clean, and till, and sow,
Nor need your help in reaping.
Tabor's hand is never slow,
His own granaries heaping.

From the N. O. True Delta.

Austin (Texas) Correspondence.

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 11, 1851.

Austin is improving rapidly, and bids fair, in a few years, to be a "city as is a city!" The vast number of emigrants who are coming into the Colorado valley this season, together with the high prices of the agricultural products, serve to make Austin, at this time, anything else but "a range for the buffalo and a hunting ground for the Indian," as once predicted by an evil prophet. The dark, soul-desponding, body-racking era has passed away, and now that a day of the brightest prosperity has dawned upon the Colorado valley, those who suffered in the cause are basking in the cheering warmth of its sunlight. Apropos of the sufferings and wants of the settlers during the dark age. I will "narrate" an instance or two, as related and vouched for by a gentleman of the highest rank for credibility:

He once had occasion to make a journey of some thirty or forty miles, and his wife having prepared his provisions, (in case he should have to camp out,) amongst which were some nicely baked salaratus biscuits—she having by some chance obtained a small supply of flour, and retained sufficient recollection of the luxuries of former days to enable her to "do them up brown"—he started very early, and the way being lonesome he rode fast for some time, until he emerged into a large prairie, when he observed some person on horseback a mile or two ahead. He spurred up his horse to overtake the traveller, keeping his eye upon him all the time, when he saw him go down into the bottom of a small creek, at the crossing. He rode on very quietly, expecting each moment to see the traveller's head appear above the horizon, until more than sufficient time had elapsed for him to emerge from the bottom, when our friend became alarmed, lest the Indians had shot him with an arrow. So he steered for a crossing a short distance above, making his way very cautiously, gun in hand. As he was crossing the creek, he observed the traveller's horse tied to a bush in the bottom, but as he could see nothing of the owner, he concluded to "make tracks" fast as possible, when, as he rode up the opposite bank, he was hailed with:

"Hello, stranger, hold on a few minutes; I'm going that way myself directly."

Thereupon our friend stopped, and looking closely in the direction of the voice, discovered its owner laying with his feet up the slope of the bank, at an angle of 45 degrees, while his head was immersed in the water; but a small portion of his phiz being perceptible.

"What the d——l are you doing there?" enquired our friend.

"Why, I'm soaking my head to get this infernal raw-hide cap off; the sun has drawn it so tight that it won't come off, and it makes my head ache dreadful."

After the stranger had eased his aching temples by the removal of his raw hide cap, the two journeyed on for some miles, when the traveller branched off and our friend jogged on solitary and alone until he arrived at his destination, a short time before sundown. Being an old acquaintance, every one was glad to see him. The children came in, and after shaking hands with them all he went to his saddle-bags, and taking out some of his biscuits, gave them all one apiece; well knowing that it was seldom they ever saw such luxuries.

After sitting a while in the house, in conversation with the "old folks," he heard the children making considerable noise over something in the yard, and being seated near the door where he could look out and observe them, he turned around to see what they were at. One of the children was between him and the objects of their sport; on its moving its position, he saw that they had one of the biscuits on the ground, with a coal of fire on the top crust, one of the boys on his knees before it, and the remainder watching with the most intense interest for some event, which he could not divine, until one of the boys exclaimed:

"Blow a little harder, Jim, d—n him, he'll stick his head out directly!"

Our friend fainted. He was aware that biscuits were an article but seldom seen at that time, but that half-grown children should mistake clean, nice, done-brown biscuit for highland terrapins, was too great a shock for his nerves to withstand. ☞Y&Y.

POPULATION OF THE U. S.—*Number of Representatives.*—From the official and reported returns of the census of 1850, the N. Y. Herald estimates the aggregate population of the several States and Territories as follows:

Total in 1850	23,644,507
do. in 1840	17,063,375

The Herald is of opinion that the representation of the several States, in the House, will be as follows:

	RATIO. New.	RATIO. Old.		RATIO. New.	RATIO. Old.
Maine	6	7	Alabama	7	7
N. Hampshire	3	4	Mississippi	4	4
Vermont	3	4	Louisiana	4	4
Mass'ch'tts	10	10	Texas	2	2
Rhode Island	2	2	Arkansas	2	1
Connecticut	4	4	Tennessee	11	11
New York	33	34	Kentucky	9	10
New Jersey	5	5	Ohio	23	21
Pennsylvania	24	24	Indiana	12	10
Delaware	1	1	Illinois	9	7
Maryland	6	6	Missouri	7	5
Virginia	13	15	Michigan	4	3
N Carolina	8	9	Wisconsin	3	3
S. Carolina	5	7	Iowa	2	2
Georgia	8	8	California	2	2
Florida	1	1			
Total				233	233

Agricultural.

Improvement of Worn-out Lands by the Culture of Green Crops, &c.

By the Editor of the American Farmer.

It is admitted as an agricultural truth, that soils which may have been long in culture, without having been cultivated in clover, or the grasses, or received periodical dressings of barn-yard or other putrescent manures, must necessarily have become deprived of the greater portions of their mould, as every crop which may have been raised upon, and removed therefrom, carried away much of the soluble parts of the animal and vegetable matters which were therein. And as it is, also, an admitted truth, that *mould* is an indispensable ingredient in every productive soil, it stands to reason, that, when in the course of improvident culture, it may have been abstracted, it is essential that it shall be restored, in order that the soil may be reinstated in its former powers of production. The question then, *how this restoration shall be brought about?* is one full of interest to every agriculturalist. Those who have ample resources—who have full supplies of animal and vegetable manures—who have the materials on their land to form composts, comprising the elements in question—need look no farther for the means of restoring the needed constituents to their soil. But those who are differently situated—who make but little manure, and are but ill supplied with the raw material for forming composts, must turn their attention to the next best means of placing such matters in the soil as will form mould. What those *means* are, is the subject of the present paper. We have often advised the growing, and ploughing in, of green crops and we here repeat that advice;—and we do so, from a belief of its efficiency, in the first place, and the necessity of so doing, in the next. We are among those who believe, that no soil can be truly productive, unless both *organic* and *marganic* food be present therein—we believe, that the *air* can supply a portion of the *organic* food; but we are firmly convinced, that the great body of such food has to be supplied from the earth when the fruit is forming, and that, if it be not there, the plants grown in it will be but poorly fed. We believe also, that the capacity of the soil to avail itself of the food of the air, depends materially upon the fact of the existence in it of mould—that in proportion to the quantity of decayed or decaying vegetable and mineral matters which it may contain, so will be its powers of attraction and condensation,—so will be its power to appropriate the fertilizing gases of the air. To be sure, the rain, the hail, and the snow may bring them down, and by the process of percolation, they will find their way into the earth; but if either happens to fall upon a sandy soil, wherein there may be no mould to *fix* the gases which may have been brought down, those gases will speedily escape, and confer but little benefit on the growing crop, because of the want of power in the soil to retain them. The affinity of clay for such gaseous bodies, would, by the power of retention, inherent in it, chemically, as well as physically, exert a much greater, and more friendly influence, in dispensing such food to the plants growing on it, than would sand, whose affinity is dependent upon the mould it may contain; but even clayey soils need mould nearly as much, ultimately, as do sands, as when the growing crops *come to form their fruits*, the earth is, to a very great extent, the source whence the substances for the formation of such fruits have to be derived.

The next question to be considered, is,—What plants shall be cultivated and ploughed in? This question is to be solved by circumstances. The facility by which seed can be obtained—the facility with which the plants to be selected can be grown on poor land—and the construction of their leaves,—whether they be such as to enable them to derive considerable portions of their food from the atmosphere. This latter consideration is highly important, as all that they derive from that source, will be so much to be added to the fertility of the soil, when the crop comes to be ploughed in.

In England, and other European countries, there are various plants grown for this purpose—the Red clover, as with us; but then, this plant, without manure and lime, will not grow and form such a sod as to make it an object with American farmers to turn it in. Indeed, any soil that will grow a good crop of Red Clover, in our opinion, does not need such extra attention. *Lupine, Rape, Rye, Sainfoin, Spurry,* and *Buckwheat*, are all grown in Europe for being ploughed in—the turnep is also used for the same purpose. In view of all the circumstances which should operate to determine opinion, as to which are the best plants to be cultivated in *our country*, as crops to be ploughed in as improvers of poor land, after much reflection, we have arrived at the conclusion that *Buckwheat, Peas,* and *Beans*, are the only plants about which any serious ideas should be entertained. They all bear many branches, much and luxuriant foliage, and possess a series and formation of leaves, which eminently qualify them to absorb, feed upon, and assimilate in their structures, the fertilizing gases of the air; and hence, when turned under, will not only restore to the earth, all that they may have gained from it, but much more, which they had abstracted from the atmosphere—they will all grow upon comparatively poor land,—and when a little assisted, will grow in luxuriance. For these reasons we believe them best adapted to American culture, for the proposed object.

Let us now consider how they may be best managed, at the least expense, so as to produce the greatest benefit. In expressing our opinion in this particular, we do not wish what we may say, to be received as oracular, but merely in the light of an *opinion*, which we believe to have been well considered, honestly formed, and maturely reflected upon.

We would plough in two crops, in a season, which we would manage thus:

We would plough the ground 6 inches deep, harrow well—harrow until we had brought the soil to very fine tilth—we would then broadcast on each acre, 10 bushels of *lime*, 1 bushel of *plaster*, 10 bushels of ashes, unleached the best, and 2 bushels of *salt*, then sow 1 bushel of *Buckwheat*, harrow the whole in together, and roll.

When the *Buckwheat came into bloom*, we would roll, and plough it in 8 inches deep, then run the roller lengthwise the furrows, and harrow. In 5 or 6 days after this, we would sow broadcast over the field, at the rate of 15 bushels of lime, or ashes, per acre, sow thereon 2 bushels of "*Cow*," "*Finney*," *Black-eye, or any other pea*, and roll. When the pea came into flower, we would roll them, then plough them in 8 inches deep, roll lengthwise the furrow, and harrow.

We would leave the field thus until it was time to seed it in wheat; then we would give it a harrowing, to destroy weeds, and freshen up the soil; then sow 4 bushels of *bones*, and 4 bushels of *ashes*, and 2 bushels of *salt;* then seed it with wheat, at the rate of 2 bushels to the acre, and harrow the whole in together, and roll.

With this preparation and management, we believe, that even worn-out land may be made to bring a good crop of wheat, and bear being seeded in clover, which we would seed on it the next spring. We do not pretend to say, that it would grow as large a crop as it would had it been manured with a *heavy dressing of Guano*, but we do affirm, that the improvement would be more durable, and the soil placed in a condition better adapted to its permanent melioration.

After the clover had stood two years, we would plough it under, & give the land a dressing of 50 bushels of *lime*, or 50 bushels of *ashes*, or 100 bushels of *marl*, per acre, and calculate, by means of a proper rotation of crops, and periodical manuring, to keep it up to a profitable and advancing state of production.

In regard to the *compost of bones, ashes and salt*, before we sowed it, we would treat the substances thus: We would intimately mix them together, throw them up into a heap, where we would let them remain for a few days, and until fermentation had commenced, which is easily ascertained by inserting a stick into the mass. In withdrawing the stick, if it felt hot, that fact should be received as evidence that the fermentation had gone far enough. If this point was reached before we were ready to sow, we would shovel the mass over, and add 1 bushel of plaster for every 10 of the compound. With such treatment, we feel certain that a very high state of fertility may be imparted to almost any soil, and we are sure that the expense should not be complained of, when a good crop of wheat, and two luxuriant crops of clover, could be thereby grown in three years, and the land made fertile in the same time.

☞LET THOSE WHO DOUBT, TRY THE EXPERIMENT.☜

If it be objected to this system of improvement, that one year will be lost to culture, our answer is ready. To cultivate such lands as we propose to improve, can only result in loss and disappointment, as they do not possess the inherent properties necessary to insure the growth of a profitable crop; while one acre improved by our process will yield four times as much as it would have done before, so that, in fact, as far as products are concerned,—so far as quantities are involved,—there will be an actual gain the year succeeding improvement, of more than threefold, absorbing nothing the year devoted to the renovation of the land. Besides which, the soil will have been so far restored to fertility, as that, by subsequently adopting a judicious rotation of crops, and care in manuring, it may be retained in good heart for any length of time, provided clover, or grass, be adopted as one of the crops in the system of rotation.

This question here presents itself: Is it not better—infinitely better—to omit a crop for one season, with the sure prospect of permanent melioration, than to continue the culture of the field with the certainty of loss? The answer to this question needs not being stated by us, as the good sense of all intelligent agriculturalists will prompt them to give an affirmative response.

A Day in California.

Here is about the stile, or the daily Routeene of a Man's Life—gets up—say at 6—from a hard kot with a kuppel of Blankets on it—yorns & looks round, wot is supposed by very Rash persons to be his *Room!* worls and scaling kuvered with Rotten Manter, & filled with Rat holes & Rat Nests, stained orl over gladden his eyesite—a half burnt out kandel, stuck in a broken bottel, stands on a Barrel near him, wile stumps of rank cigars, quids of Tobakker, odd shoos, dirty woollen socks, bak numbers of old papers, unclean linen, an old dagereotype certane—and an unsitely spitbox, are sure to be seen. He may be fortunait enuff in having a dirty wosh-bole in one korner, near witch, on a very rusty nail, a duster or a puddin cloth may be hanging, used by him for a towell—a thing used for years previously as a curry komb by some ded hosler is hard by, wile orl around the most perfekt disorder, rechedness, and want of comfort prevales. He goes out, perhaps taiks his Bitters—*i. e.* twenty-five sents gone to blazes—orl drinks are 2 bits each—mind that. He turns his attenshun to his brakefast—Buckwheat kakes 50 cents a plate, Coffee 25 cents a kup, Beefsteak 50 cents, Boiled eggs, rotton at that, one Dollar. Arter Breakfast he is lost site of By his most intimate Frend, wen of a sudden he is sean Running orl over Town, nodding and shaking hands with every Boddy; Bilding Houses, Bying goods, Morgaging Property, Loaning Munny and Borrowing it at the same Time, now an administrator of an Estait, & 10 minites arfter driving an ox-Teem, this brings him to 12 o'clock, when hearing a triangel jingel, or a gong yelling hideously, he is brought up with a jerk, and goes into a Kanvas Tent, with "Miners Retreat" ritten in frunt, where spred out in friteful & greasy disorder, are Bullocks Heds, with the Horns on, and every variety of dish from a Sandvitch Iland *Poi* to a dyspeptic punkin Pie. He puts this thro' in 5 minutes, and rushes out, fust stopping at the Magnolia, kept by Kernal Johnson of the Suthern Country, on the East Banks of the Mississippy, and getting a drink—25c. more gone. He then runs all about town, By's out 20 konserns and sells em 10 minutes arfterwards, meets 10 friends that he never sor befoar, or ever will agane—treats them—5 dollars gone. Triangel brings him up agane; He goes to ten—vulgarly korled supper—and about the time an ordinary man would have sipp'd his fust mouthful, he's 3 miles off & engaged in a large damning operashun; this lasts him till about 8 o'clock, when darknes maiks him loose sight for a time of his daily bisness, and he retires to one of the hundred gambling saloons and drinking shops, gets frightfully cocked, and staggering over stumps of trees, rats in myriads, dekayed Bull's Heds, and filth of every kind, he finds his Room (?) where 50 Rats are engaged in a cordrill, or sumthing else, scamper away, squeaking and wissing and snorting as tho' let loose, like a pack of Hounds. Rats return—run over him—He, unkonshus, dreams of little children in his old Hoamsted, patting his cheeks, and tickling him with their tiny fingers, and toying with his hair. He dreams of his own brite fireside, and of his snug armchair, he Leers the Black bird in the wikker kage, and sees him—yes, sees him—pecking at a peace of Loaf Shuggar. He is so happy—he is agane at home! What are "Town lots" or "Squatter Riots" now? how he presses the hand of his deer little wife, and how she looks into his eye, as tho' her very sole wood burst its bounds, as he resites to her his extraordinary doings in the Land of Gold. Oh! that meeting—that meeting—it is Heven upon erth—The Reeality of Life and knot the Poetry—a Rat Returns and Nibbles at his toe: He wakes, and the Monotony of his Californy existence agane commences. He sighs aloud, takes a drink, and goes the Round as I have abuve deskribed.

The New York correspondent of the New Orleans Bulletin relates the following of Aaron Burr:

At a chance visit New Year's day, I became acquainted with quite a bit of romantic truth relative to the ups and downs of life. In Bleecker street, in the midst of considerable poverty, is now living one of the love victims of Aaron Burr, who resides with her mother. At the time Burr became acquainted with the former, the mother was living in great splendor with her husband, who was an extensive merchant. The daughter had been fastidiously educated and delicately nurtured; no pains or expense had been spared in her education. She became infatuated with Burr, and lived with him as his mistress. The step broke her father's heart; he neglected his business, and in a year or two died, leaving his widow a bare competency. The wonderful fascinations and seductive eloquence of her daughter's seducer won even her, and she accepted his invitation to become one of the family. She entrusted to Burr the remnant of her property. At the latter's death, it came out that the competency was wrecked; and for years mother and daughter—excellently connected, and with blood relatives rolling in wealth—have struggled on as seamstresses for a living. The daughter yet preserves the name of Mrs. Burr, and is evidently the wreck of a fine woman.—On these circumstances being discussed in quite a crowded parlor where I was, a subscription was proposed on the spur of the occasion by one of the ladies, and a purse of one hundred dollars raised for a New Year's Present to mother and daughter.

The Iowa legislature have passed a law for the removal of all free negroes who may hereafter settle in that State. Those already there are allowed to remain, but not acquire any additional realestate.

SPEAKING IN PUBLIC.—"Julius, did you ever speak in public?"

"In course I did, nigga."

"What?"

"At the perlice."

"And what did you say, Julius, at the perlice?"

"Not guilty, Mr. Snow. What else could a gentleman say under de pwessha ob de suckumstances."

It is said that Bem, the well known Polish General, died at Aleppo in the first part of December. He remained in the Mohommedan faith to the last, and was buried with military honors. With Bem faith was a matter of small account; his business was action, and that of the most intense and tumultuous sort. His only religion was to avenge his country upon the Russian despotism, and destroy the tyranny of the Czars. Personally he was one of the bravest and most generous of beings; a man of most fertile resources and original mind; next to Napoleon and Wellington, the great commander of modern times. He was small in stature, but of an active and untiring temperament. His will once fixed, nothing short of impossibility could turn it, and that impossibility he was the last to admit. He was born at Tarnow, in Gallacia, in 1795, and was accordingly fifty-five years old at his death.

A man laboring under a fit of delirium tremens, attempted to commit suicide in Philadelphia, by swallowing gunpowder and eating live coals. By this mode he thought to blow himself up, but for his pains only destroyed his tongue.

He who can compromise his self-respect for anything, is sure to be the loser for what he so gains.

HATS, Caps, Umbrellas, Walking Canes. The subscriber has now on hand a full assortment of Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, all of which will be sold low for cash, at wholesale or retail.
C. MYERS, Hatter.

SPORTSMEN, ATTENTION!

WE have just received our Fall supply of GUNS, comprising the largest and best assortment of Single and Double, Bird, Duck and Deer Guns ever offered in the State. Also, Rifles, Pistols, Premium Caps, Powder Flasks, Shot Pouches, &c. POLLEY & HART.
Guns repaired and made to order.
Oct. 4, 1850. 4-12m

YELLOW Planting Potatoes.
50 bbls. Yellow Irish Potatoes;
150 bushels do. do.
For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

SUPERIOR SEGARS.—Always on hand, a large assortment of Segars, Snuff and Tobacco, for sale low by WILKINSON & ESLER.

Millinery and Dress-Making.

MRS. SHAW'S

FASHIONABLE Millinery and Dress-Making Establishment, on Second-street, opposite Mr. O. G. Parsley's. Always on hand, a handsome assortment of Cloaks and Mantillas, of the latest styles.
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 22, 1850. 11-1y

NEW MILLINERY GOODS.

MRS. V. R. PEIRSON has just received, and is now opening, a splendid assortment of Goods, comprising all of the most desirable styles suited to the season.

Also, a good assortment of Trimmings, suitable for Ladies' Dresses—in fact, every variety of Fancy Goods usually kept in a store of the kind.

Mrs. Peirson takes pleasure in announcing that she has engaged Miss HART, of Philadelphia, who is fully skilled in all the various arts of Millinery, and would be very happy to have the Ladies call and examine the articles produced by her skill.

Mrs. P. returns her thanks to her friends and the public, for the very liberal patronage heretofore received.
MRS. V. R. PEIRSON, Agent.
Oct. 25th, 1850. 31

Hotels, &c.

BOARDING,

CAN be had at the late residence of S. Hoard, on very moderate terms. We have rooms vacant that can not be surpassed for comfort or good bedding. V. R. Peirson and Mrs. P. will superintend the House, and promise to do all in their power to supply the table with the best the market affords.
V. R. PEIRSON, for
Feb. 7.—[22-tf] MRS. HOARD.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

MRS. E. A. FORD, would respectfully inform the public, that she has taken the House lately occupied by Mrs. SWANN, as a Boarding-House, and having had it thoroughly repaired, and fitted with new and handsome furniture throughout, she will be enabled to accommodate a number of transient or permanent Boarders in the best manner. The House is as pleasantly situated as any in Wilmington, and a number of her best rooms will be reserved for the accommodation of transient visiters. She can confidently bespeak the patronage of those desirous of obtaining a Boarding House of the first class, as she flatters herself that her arrangements cannot be surpassed for comfort and convenience, and no exertion will be spared calculated to add to the happiness and contentment of her guests.
The House is now open for the reception of permanent or day boarders. For terms, apply to Mrs. FORD.
☞Aurora, Goldsboro' Patriot and Telegraph, and Tarboro' Press copy tf.
Nov. 15, 1850. 10-tf

Buggy, Coach, Harness and Gun-Smith Business.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Duplin and the adjoining counties, that they have located at Kenansville, in Duplin county, and are prepared to execute all work in their line, such as making and repairing of Buggies, Coaches, Sulkies, and other vehicles; making or repairing of Harness; also, repairing of Guns, and other fire arms, on the most reasonable terms for cash, or on short credit to